Defend the Soviet Union and Chinese People---Down Tools May 1!

CIRCULATION DRIVE
NEW SUBS RECEIVED YESTERDAY
Daily ..... 49 Saturday 37
Total to date ....3,744 Total 2,644

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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DETROIT WORKERS TO DEFY MAYOR'S BAN ON MAY DAY

Latest Railroad Agreement Aims to End Strikes for One Year

Pact Binds Men Against Making New Demands

Restore 10 P.C. Cut; Leave Lower Brackets Untouched

SPEED-UP REMAINS

"Breathing Space" for Roads, Brotherhood Chiefs Boast

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In an agreement that definitely binds the railroad workers against any strike action for the next 12 months, the Railroad Brotherhood chiefs and the railroad management agreed late today that there will be no further discussion of any wage increases until May 1, 1933, with the present 10 per cent cut to be gradually restored by that time.

This agreement, arrived at by the Brotherhood chiefs after many secret negotiations behind closed doors, thus leaves the railroads, now coining bigger profits than at any time during the last three years, protected against any strike action of the workers for higher pay to meet the advancing cost of living.

Protests Speed-up

With the greatest distinctness, the agreement signed by the Brotherhood chiefs leaves the thousands of lower paid railroad brackets at the mercy of the management, and also provides that the roads can proceed with their spread-work plans that brought the weekly pay of thousands of railroad workers to less than $15 a week.

The agreement states: "With respect to employees in the lower paid brackets, this agreement shall not be taken to prevent discussion and adjustment between individual carriers and organizations with respect to spreading employment or of the matter of opportunity for increased earnings of part time employes."

In a statement remarkable for its admission of the immense aid that the agreement gives the railroad stockholders, A. F. Whitney, of the Railway Labor Executive Association, stated:

"We have joined in the agreement to comply with wishes of President Roosevelt in the interest of national recovery.

"This will stabilize wages on American railroads and give all concerned a breathing spell."

It was with such phrases that Whitney agreed to the 10 per cent wage reduction which has already robbed the railroad worker of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Strike Spreads in Spain as Political Crisis Sharpens

'State of Alarm' Is Proclaimed; Premier Not Yet Named

MADRID, April 26.—Spain is under a "state of alarm," a modified form of martial law, with clashes between heavily armed police and strikers in many cities, as President Alcala Zamora is reported debating whether to call a new Cabinet to replace that of Alejandro Lerroux, which resigned yesterday, or to resign and precipitate a new election.

General strikes are holding firm in many cities, and are reported most complete in Valencia and Zaragoza. Many smaller strikes are breaking out. Farm workers outside Valencia are reported also on strike. Valencia streets are patrolled by police in armored cars.

The 9,000 reactionary political prisoners freed by the Lerroux amnesty which does not include any worker prisoners, of whom there are thousands in Spanish jails, are hurrying into action, pressing for a fascist-like solution of the political crisis.

Jose Gil Robles, leader of the fascist "Popular Action" Party, was reported not to wish to head a government now, considering his forces insufficient.

Wall St. Bankers Know Machado's Address

Gets Tipped Off That Cuban Government Is Only Spoofing

NEW YORK.—Butcher Machado, "man of a thousand murders," ex-president of Cuba, was conveniently tipped off by Federal authorities here yesterday that a formal warrant had been issued for his extradition to Cuba. Gerardo Machado, who had been living in the United States, under the protection of Wall Street, entered a Parmelee taxicab at his hide-out at 109 E. 91st St. six hours before the Federal authorities arrived, with the full knowledge that the butcher of the Cuban workers and peasants would not be in.

The government of Carlos Mendieta in Cuba, based on the same forces and murderers that Machado relied on to rule, in compliance with mass hatred of Butcher Machado, and in order to put on a cheap mask of "left" demagogy, "requested" Machado's extradition. He is charged with murder and embezzlement. All his murders and embezzlements were in the interest of the United States government and the leading Wall Street bankers, in order to keep Cuba in the vise of the Yankee exploiters.

Mendieta no more wants Machado than Roosevelt seeks to detain him.

In Cuba, the Mendieta government, which has in its service many of Machado's assassins, the "porristas," is stirring up the newspapers with the alleged "man hunt" of Machado.

At the same time Mendieta continues Machado's murderous business for the Wall Street bankers by his anti-strike laws, his murders of revolutionary workers and peasants and wholesale imprisonments of the same forces who fought Machado, especially the Communist Party of Cuba.

Gerardo Machado, the bloody former President of Cuba, who is being sought on an extradition warrant for murder.

Recently 40 revolutionary workers in Havana went on a hunger strike against Mendieta's terror, and through international working-class action won their freedom.

Machado's attempted "arrest" was arranged like a movie scenario. No pains were omitted to make sure he would not be detained. Movie camera firms were notified so they could be present. Flat-footed Marshal Mulligan, charged with serving the warrant, says he "laid careful plans, mobilizing a huge detective force," a la Dillinger raids.

The whereabouts of Machado, however, could easily be obtained from the U. S. State Department or from either the Chase National Bank or the National City Bank of New York.

Oust MESA Militants Is Smith Aim

Stoppage in Jenks, Muir Forces Increases in Wages

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 26.—Matthew Smith, General Secretary of the M. E. S. A. independent tool and die makers' union and member of the Socialist Party, has at last come into the open.

Adopting with a vengeance all the expulsion and terrorist policies of A. F. of L. leadership, he has started a move to expel all Communists and other militant workers from the M.E.S.A.

Flouting every constitutional right and using police to help him, Smith's drive against militants is for the purpose of crushng all resistance to his sell-out policies that are wrecking the strike of 3,000 tool and diemakers and of 1,000 workers at the Michigan Stove Co.

Smith's campaign was launched Tuesday night when on his proposal the District Executive of the M. E. S. A., composed almost entirely of his henchmen, voted to kick all Communists out of the organization. This was followed last night by forcible expulsion of John Mack, member of the District Executive and one of the outstanding leaders of the militant rank and file, from the meeting of his local, Local 8.

Keeps Rank and File In the Dark

To put over the expulsion Smith saw to it that the membership of the local was not notified of the meeting by mail, as is usually the

(Continued on Page 2)

N.R.A. Ship Code Scored By Seamen

M. W. I. U. to Fight the Proposed Code in All Ports

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 26.—"The proposed N.R.A. code for the shipping industry is substantially the same one which the seamen have been striking against since January," Roy Hudson, National Secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, told the Daily Worker correspondent late this afternoon after having waited all day to appear before N.R.A. Deputy Administrator Joseph Weaver and about 200 shipowners and ship builders attending the third public hearing on the code drawn up by the American Shipowners Association.

Weaver told Hudson just before the afternoon session that he would be called this evening. The employers, in consonance with N. R. A. practice, got first call.

Negro and White Seamen at Hearing

Hudson, who has electrified at previous N. R. A. shipping code hearings, led a delegation of ten Negro and white marine workers who attended the hearing. One of them, Andrew Petzik, represented the Great Lakes seamen who, under the leadership of the M. W. I. U., have already begun to fight the employers' demands.

Today's hearing was held in a small room in the United States Chamber of Commerce Building.

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A. F. of L. Local Defeats Officers' Motion; Will Be In United Front Parade

Painters and Decorators Turn Down S. P. Meet, Defy $9 Fine Edict

TAG DAYS THIS WEEK

Big Program for Night Meet in the Garden

NEW YORK.—The membership of local 499 of the Painters and Decorators Union last Wednesday night voted down the Zausner machine proposal to participate in the Socialist Party parade and pink tea demonstration on May Day. By a vote of 140 to 9, the local decided to join the United Front May Day parade and demonstration against Hunger, fascism and war.

By their vote, the members gave a militant answer to the attempt of the reformist leaders of the Brotherhood to herd them into the Socialist Party parade by a threat of a $9 fine for each member who joined the United May Front demonstration.

The A. F. of L. painters will march with the Painters Rank and File Association, and will begin assembling at 11 a.m., next Tuesday on 18th St., west of Eighth Ave.

A proposal of the Zausner gang for a 25c a day work tax was also voted down, as was the District Council's proposal for the 7-hour day and $9 minimum wage. The rank and file of the Local are supporting a program for a 6-hour day and $9 minimum wage, with unemployment insurance to be paid by the bosses and their government.

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Call Rallies and Tag Days to Prepare for May Day

NEW YORK.—Plans for last minute preparations and preliminary demonstrations aimed at securing a mighty turn-out of New York workers for the May First parade to Union Square were issued yesterday by the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee. Mobilization points were also assigned for

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United May 1st Demonstrations

NEW YORK.—Union Square, 2:30 to 5 p.m., preceded by two monster parades. Evening celebration at Madison Square Garden, 7:30 p.m.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Capitol Park, facing Jefferson County jail.

DETROIT, Mich. — Grand Circus Park.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Public Sq., at 4:30 p.m.

CHICAGO, Ill., Grant Park.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—At 90th and Greenbay Ave., 4 p.m.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Corner of Canal and Claibourne Ave., 7 p.m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Old Court House, Broadway and Market, at 4 p.m.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—At Dinwiddie and Fifth Ave. to West Park, at 1 p.m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Red Arrow Park, at 5 p.m. Evening celebration at Milwaukee Auditorium, at 7 p.m.

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles St. Mall, Boston Common, at 12 noon.

BALTIMORE, Md. — City Hall Plaza, 1 p.m. Parades (1) from So. Broadway and Thomas St., 11:30 a.m., and (2) from Penn Ave. and Laurens St., 11:30 a.m.

AKRON, Ohio — Perkins Square at 2 p.m.

NORFOLK, Va.—At Cone Park Pavilion, East Princess Anne Road and Bolton St., at 8 p.m.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Berger's Pk.

RACINE, Wis.—Lake Front Park.

VIRDEN, Ill.—City Hall.

BELLEVILLE, Ill. — In front of Court House.

ZEIGLER, Ill.—City Park.

PEORIA, Ill.—Court House Sq.

LYNN, Mass.—Lynch Common at 1 p.m.

SALEM, Mass.—Derby Square at 7 p.m.

PEABODY, Mass.—Main St., corner Walnut at 7:30 p.m.

NASHUA, N. H.—ODonnell Hall at 7 p.m.

DAYTON, Ohio—Library Park at 4 p.m.

KENOSHA, Wis.—Old Relief Station, 55th St. and Eighth Ave., at 3 p.m.

FLINT, Mich.—At Moose Hall, 312 East First St.

JAMAICA, L. I. (N. Y.) — Town Hall at noon. Assemble 9:30 a.m. at 148-29 Liberty Ave. for parade.

MINEOLA, L. I.—Court House, 12 p.m. Assemble at Fair Grounds, Old County Road, for parade.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—At Watt and Federal Sts., 2 p.m.

ERIE, Ohio — At Perry Square, 6:30 p.m.

BELLAIRE, Ohio—At Bohemian Hall, 41st and Harrison, at 7 p.m.

DILLONVALE, Ohio—At Co-operative Hall, Dillonvale, 7 p.m.

CONNEAUT, Ohio—At City Hall, 2 p.m.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—City Hall Plaza, 3:30 p.m

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Arrested C. W. A. Men To Lead Parade in Minneapolis

PLAN MEETS IN S. C.

Penn. Miners and Steel Workers to Demonstrate

DETROIT, April 26.—The real reason for denying Grand Circus Park to the workers was exposed today by the May Day delegation of four that interviewed Mayor Couzens, Police Commissioner Henrich Pickert and Supt. of Police Smith at the City Hall.

The delegation proposed Cadillac Square which has been banned to workers as an alternative to Circus Park. Mayor Couzens insisted that Cadillac Square was closed and maintained that Grand Circus Park was "seeded-up." The Committee offered to protect the seeded section of the park. When this was turned down, the delegation proposed to set up a platform immediately outside of the park, facing Madison Avenue, a broad boulevard which can accommodate the workers. This was again refused by the city officials.

The delegation left with the statement made by Earl Reno:

"We want to tell you that this is clearly a deliberate attack upon the civil rights of the workers of Detroit, an attempt to drive them from the streets. We want to tell you that we mean to fight for

(Continued on Page 2)

3½ Billion in Small Deposits Wiped Out, U. S. Report Admits

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Millions of small depositors can bid goodbye to about three and a half billion dollars of deposits permanently "frozen" in banks that were closed during the hectic bank crisis last March, the Treasury announces in the first of official report on the bank crisis.

The official Government report finally admits more than a year after the event that these small deposits, representing the meagre savings of workers, small farmers, etc. have been completely wiped out by the bankers and the capitalist crisis.

The Roosevelt government which has already granted "loans" of about $4,000,000,000 to the banks and industrialists through the R. F. C., and is handing out another four billion to guarantee mortgage investments, has refused to take any action to reimburse the plundered small depositors.

1,500 Strikers In Hartford Win Demands

Buffalo Aero Strike Is Solid; Stachel Is Cheered at Meet

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26.—All demands of 1,500 strikers of the Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company were won here, and the workers have returned to thier jobs. The strike was led by a federal local of the A. F. of L., and most of the strikers were women.

Mass picketing and militancy marked this strike which had entered its third week.

The 1,500 workers at the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation, and the Hamilton Propeller are still out on strike. A mass strike meeting was held last night. President LaVista, of the Industrial Aircraft Workers of America, an independent union which is leading the strike, reported that picketing was weak. He called for mass picketing saying: "That is the only way to teach the bosses a lesson. Squeeze their pickets a little more."

Over 500 were on the aero strike picket line this morning. Terror against the strikers is increasing.

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Seamen Fight To Maintain ReliefControl

Ten Ships in Protest Strike; Support Balto. Seamen

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Scores of seamen, representing hundreds who refuse to budge from their worker-controlled unemployment relief project despite efforts of government officials to ambush the project by denying funds and supplies, marched to local relief headquarters today and demanded: food, shelter, and no forced labor on the waterfront.

At the same time a seamen's delegation went to Washington to tell Federal officials that, instead of retreating before the drive to starve them out, they are organizing a mass march from many ports to support the Baltimore Seamen's project by parking on the Federal government's doorstep unless and until their demands are met.

Roy Hudson, National Secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, last night addressed a meeting of the local branch of the union,

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24 Page "Daily" to Sound May Day Call to American Workers

NEW YORK.—One of the most powerful nation-wide calls to American workers to "down tools" and march in solid ranks in the May Day demonstrations will be sounded by the 24-page special May Day edition of the Daily Worker which will be ready for mass sale and distribution tomorrow.

Special editions have been whirled off the new Daily Worker press and rushed through the mails so that distant parts of the country would receive their copies in time for sale and distribution this Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29, Red Daily Worker weekend.

For several days the staff of the "Daily," from editor-in-chief to pressmen and mailing men, have literally been working day and night to rush the May Day editions off the press.

The special New York City May Day edition of the "Daily" will be ready for distribution all day tomorrow and Sunday at the following section headquarters:

MANHATTAN: 96 Ave. C, and 58 W. 25th St.; HARLEM: 27 W. 115th St.; LOWER BRONX: 699 Prospect Ave.; UPPER BRONX: 2075 Clinton Ave., and at Room 3, Morris Park Ave.; BROOKLYN: 132 Myrtle Ave.; 1280-56th St.; 61 Graham Ave.; 1813 Pitkin Ave.; JAMAICA: 148-29 Liberty Ave.; MINEOLA, L. I.: 80 Main St.; LONG ISLAND CITY: 4206-27th St.

The various sections have ordered extra copies to take care of last minute orders by individual workers as well as by workers' organizations. Report to these headquarters tomorrow morning for your copies. Last minute orders will also be taken at the District Daily Worker office, 35 E. 12th St.

2,000 Tarrytown Fisher Men Hail Cleveland Strike Demands

Industrial Union Urges Adoption of Militant Demands

By CARL REEVE

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 26.—2,000 Fisher Body workers crippled the production at the Fisher Body plant, Tarrytown, today, and picketing of the Chevrolet Plant here continues. The strikers were greatly encouraged by a telegram from the Cleveland Strikers, addressed to Otto Kleinert, President of the Union, which stated:

"Our demands are for recognition of our Union, 30 per cent above the basic rate; 8 hours a day; 40 hours a week. Time and a half over-time. Double time for Sundays. We are a hundred per cent out on strike, 85,000 strong. Will stay until we get our demands. An agreement will come to you by air mail. Stick it out. We will shut down Tarrytown through Cleveland for you. Signed, J. C. Barksites, Secretary, Federal Local Union."

A leaflet distributed by the Auto Workers Industrial Union were eagerly seized by the striking workers.

The leaflet urges all workers to join the strike making it 100 per cent effective. The leaflet emphasizes that the demands of the strike must be made crystal clear and should be the same as those of the Cleveland and St. Louis strikers in the Fisher Body plants there. It lists these demands as follows:

For a 30 per cent wage raise.

For reinstatement of all workers fired for union or organizing activities.

Against the Company union.

For recognition of the workers' union.

The leaflet stresses the need for organized mass picketing to keep scabs out of the plants, and urges the immediate election of a Strike Committee from the departments, with the most militant workers to be elected. It warns the strikers against placing any trust in the support of the police who, whatever their personal opinions, will in the end defend the Fisher Body Company.

The strikers in an interview with the Daily Worker today told of their conditions and of their determination to strike for higher pay, and for better working conditions. The telegram from Cleveland was printed and pasted on telegraph poles. The strikers of Fisher Body in Tarrytown accept these demands as their own.

However, the leadership of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Roosevelt Plans a Retort to Japan's Claims on China

War Tension Sharpened by Flare Up of Rivalries

NEW YORK.—President Roosevelt, having played a card against Japan yesterday by announcing he would begin at once to build more battleships under the Vinson bill, conferred in Washington today with Secretary of State Cordell Hull about Japan's recent declaration of a "Monroe Doctrine" for Asia.

At the same time, U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew called on Koki Hirota, Japanese foreign minister, in Tokyo, and had a conversation with him, the result of which was not made public. Just before Grew called, the British ambassador to Tokyo had also visited Hirota.

After Roosevelt and Hull had

(Continued on Page 2)

I. L. D. Wins Release of Sherwood, Jailed for Activities in 1931 Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 26.—Edward Sherwood, young leader in the 1931 coal strike, was released today from the Blawnox Workhouse, after serving 30 months of a three to six years' sentence for his participation in the strike.

The Pittsburgh district of the International Labor Defense applied a week ago for a parole, the application being approved yesterday and his release ordered for today. Sherwood is the last of a score of miners, including Tom Meyerscough, who served long terms for their activities in the same strike.

May 1 A Rallying Point for Fight for Higher Wages, Right to Strike, Jobless Relief, Says Overgaard

By ANDREW OVERGAARD
(Secretary, Trade Union Unity Council)

Secretary of Trade Union Unity Council Declares Perspective for May Day Must Be "At Least 100,000 in Parade; 250,000 in Union Sq.

MAY DAY, 1934, takes place at a time of a new wave of strike struggles by the workers in New York City. The workers through their experience have learned that the Roosevelt program has intensified the employers offensive on conditions in the shops. Wherever a few cents have been won in hourly wage rates the hight cost of living due to inflation has further decreased the standards of living of the workers. The continuous refusal of the government to pass any unemployment insurance measure and the threat of discontinuing the C. W. A. projects and further decreases in unemployment relief, **make it necessary for the entire working-class of New York City to prepare for one united powerful May Day demonstration in 1934,** not only for the improvement of our economic conditions in the shops but against the threat of developing fascism and imperialist war.

The militant strike of over 35,000 taxi workers against the powerful fleet owners controlled by General Motors and finance capital, the rising strike struggles in the metal industry, the rapidly developing struggle among the seamen and longshoremen, is an indication of the indication of the increased mass actions of the workers against the capitalist offensive.

All unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity Council should now begin an intensive drive to unite all the workers in the respective industries for one joint demonstration on May Day. The immediate task is one of winning over all the workers in the shops and factories regardless of political affiliations, and convincing them that by one united demonstration it will be possible in New York to mobilize at least a quarter of a million workers, which will be a powerful answer to the bosses' and the government's offensive. In all strikes now taking place as well as in all of the local meetings, it is the task of the members of our unions to arouse the workers and prepare them for downing tools on May First. Our perspective must be at least 100,000 workers in the parade and a quarter of a million workers in Union Square on May First.

In the preparations for May Day every union should immediately begin to prepare the popularization of our demands, acquaint its whole membershpi with the history and traditions of May Day as an international day of struggle which originated in the United States, and more than ever show the entire working class the need of a revolutionary working class way out of the crisis through the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a Soviet Government of America.

It becomes the task of the unions to bring forward real internationalism of the working class in connection with May Day, showing the tremendous rising struggle of the German working class and the need of the American workers to increase the struggle for the liberation of the political prisoners in Germany, led by Ernst Thaelmann, bring forth the solidarity behind the Austrian workers as well as the Cuban and Filipino proletariat whose fight for liberation from Yankee imperialism is of the greatest interest to the American working class.

Forward to a powerful May Day demonstration in New York City!
Down tools on May Day!

10,000 Buffalo Relief Workers Vote Strike Demand Cash Wages

Walk Out Despite Slight Concession Offers by Officials

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—Ten thousand relief workers, led by the Employed and Unemployed Protective League, voted today to go out on strike tomorrow to fight for cash wages and against the budget system.

Relief officials threatened to close down all projects when they heard of this and offered slight concessions in order to prevent the strike. But the strike will go on despite the officials' offer for concession, until full demands are met.

Verdict in Raymond Hearing Postponed Till 3 P.M. Today

'Nosovitsky Got Money, I Got Notoriety,' Says Sherwood

NEW YORK.—Decision in the hearing of Harry Raymond, Daily Worker staff writer, on a charge of criminal libel, will be rendered at 3 p.m. today in the Magistrates' Court, 10th St. and Sixth Ave.

Magistrate Lindau had adjourned to his chambers with Edward Kuntz of the International Labor Defense and the opposing lawyer to discuss several points in the testimony after the trial ended late yesterday afternoon.

George Williams, who brought the charges against Raymond, had been accused of being a strike-breaker and scab-herder and of having used forged documents to solicit business.

Yesterday Max Sherwood, self-styled strike-breaker, admitted that Williams' job was to get contracts with business firms to break strikes, and to devise schemes for breaking them. Williams had said he was a "mechanical engineer and lecturer in political economy."

In respect to an alleged telephone conversation between Sherwood and Raymond in which the former demanded to know where the Daily Worker obtained the information, Vera Taft, Daily Worker stenographer, who had taken the conversation down in shorthand, testified that Sherwood had not even spoken to Raymond but had talked to Si Gerson, city editor.

Sherwood admitted having printed the Nosovitsky forged documents about a "red plot" in Mexico in 1925.

"Nosovitsky got the money, $60,000," he complained. "All I got was the notoriety."

CWA Pickets Win $3 Weekly Pay Increase

NEW YORK.—After a week of struggle, during which they set up mass picket lines around the C. W. A. offices the 500 workers on the C. W. A. Railway Co-Ordination Project 177 won $3 weekly back pay retroactive since Feb. 16.

Facing mass arrests of their pickets, the workers, half of whom are in the militant Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employes, reformed their picket lines, and called mass meetings on the project.

Declaring their intention to strike unless their demands were granted, the workers committee met with C. W. A. administrator Co. W. A. DeLamater today.

T.U.U.C. Delegates to Hold Meeting Tonight

NEW YORK. — Trade Union Unity Council delegates will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at Irving Plaza, Fifteenth St. and Irving Pl., to report on the lessons of the recent taxi strike here and May 1st and Unemployment.

The council demands all delegates to attend, and invites all active union members to be present.

Elect Delegates To ILGWU Convention in Local 38 Today

NEW YORK. — Elections of delegates from Local 38 for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union Convention to be held next month in Chicago will be held today at the Imperial Lyceum, 55th St. and Third Ave.

Members of the local are urged to vote for the following left wing candidates who stand for a militant class struggle program:

No. 1—A. Forman.
No. 5—Alice Schwartz.
No. 6—Joe Truici.

Smith Moves To Expel Militants

(Continued from Page 1)

case. This gave him an opportunity to pack the meeting with new members who did not know Mack and could be easily influenced by this smooth-tongued demagogue.

The entire District Executive was on hand to make sure that all opposition would be effectively muzzled. As soon as the minutes of the District Executive were read Mack was asked to leave the hall, even before discussion started. Mack refused.

Smith, however, waved all objections aside. He and his faithful man Friday, Harry Harrison, took the floor and launched into a vicious attack on the Communist Party, the A. W. U. and Mack.

Borrowing his ammunition from the arsenal of the corrupt A. F. of L. officialdom, Smith declared: "Communists either want to rule an organization or ruin it." He said half of the Communist Party leaders are stool-pigeons, and all that Communists are interested in is "bloodshed and insurrection."

Mack arose and demanded the floor. He was immediately grabbed by a gang of Smith's henchmen, dragged bodily out of the hall and handed over to the police, who were waiting evidently in accordance with instructions at the door. The cops proceeded to beat him up.

Your correspondent has learned that James Bell, another militant worker, was scheduled to come up for expulsion last night in Local 1. At the meeting tomorrow night the Smith machine will also attempt to kick out the outstanding leader of the militant forces, John Anderson, organizer of Local 7. It is clear that unless the membership acts at once more expulsions are coming and every worker who protests against the betrayal tactics of the leadership will immediately be dubbed Communist and thrown out.

To help put over these expulsions and the sell-out policies Jay J. Griffen, leader of the openly reactionary group in the M. E. S. A., as distinguished from the Smith clique, which masks its deeds with radical phrases, has been recalled from the East and has swung into action. Today's press carries an announcement that coincident with the decision to expel Communists, that a new settlement plan in the tool and die strike has been adopted, with Griffen entrusted with carrying it out. Details of the plan are left intentionally vague, but Griffen is quoted as saying, "Operators of the various job shops will be interviewed and we expect to make the best arrangement possible for a return to work of the striking tool and die makers."

It is clear that after narrowing the strike down to stifling all militancy and demoralizing the ranks of the strikers the top leadership of the M. E. S. A. is preparing to put over a shameless sell-out, with the reactionary Griffen taking charge of secret negotiations with employers behind the back of the rank and file. Griffen has also been placed in charge of the Michigan Stove strike, where he will undoubtedly try to put over a similar sell-out.

At the same time the M. E. S. A. leadership has taken a further step in the direction of A. F. of L. policies by stripping the shop stewards' council, consisting of representatives from various shops, of its power and vesting all authority in the District Executive.

It becomes clearer each day that Smith, despite occasional slaps on the wrist he gives to A. F. of L. leaders, is leaving the way open for affiliating the M. E. S. A. with the A. F. of L.

The rank and file of the M. E. S. A., who have repeatedly shown their desire for fighting policies, must realize the danger threatening them and must break down the strangling grip of the treacherous Smith clique. They must resolutely oppose the terroristic expulsion and sell-out policies of this double-dealing "Socialist" and organize their forces to defend tried fighters like Anderson, Mack Bell and others and to defend militant unionism against the union-wrecking policies of Smith and Griffen that are playing into the hands of the employers and leading the M. E. S. A. along the path of A. F. of L. officialdom.

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Departure Stoppage Wins Increases

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 26. — Following the distribution of the leaflet by the Automobile Workers Union calling on workers to demand 68c an hour minimum wage, a stoppage began yesterday morning in department 42 of the Jenks and Muir plant, subsidiary of the Murray Body Corporation and spread to practically every department in the plant, winning substantial increases for the workers.

The stoppage was the most widespread that has occurred in any auto shop in the Detroit area this year. The Jenks and Muir employs about 2,000 workers, mostly women.

Workers in Department 42 got together Tuesday and decided to stop work next morning and demand more pay. It was agreed that one woman should bring in an alarm clock and set it for five after nine which would be the signal for stopping work. When the clock rang everybody quit. Workers then went to Department 46 and to other departments and in a short time the stoppage had spread to practically all departments.

A committee of two was elected from each department to negotiate. At 11:30 the girls were granted increases and went back to work but when they saw the men were still sitting down they stopped and struck until twelve when the company was compelled to increase the men's wages too.

It is significant that throughout this stoppage the women played the leading role and were more militant than the men. The Automobile Workers Union which has members throughout the shop, was the driving force in the stoppage.

The new wage scales, were won through militant action and raised wages of truckers, stock chasers and others doing non-production work 50 per cent, from 40c to 60c an hour. Girls who had been getting 23c to 32c an hour base rate, got a raise to 40c and 45c for those who have been working longer, while the piece rate was also increased 10 to 17 per cent. Men production workers got the base rate increased to 60c an hour and also an increase in the piece rate.

The Automobile Workers Union today issued a leaflet to the Jenks and Muir workers hailing their splendid victory and calling on them to consolidate their gains by building a fighting union

Roosevelt Plans a Retort to Japan's Claims on China

(Continued from Page 1)

conferred in Washington, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British ambassador, called and conferred with Hull's under-secretary, William Phillips.

Japan's recent declaration that its imperialist rivals in China must accept Japan's hegemony over China was confirmed by Hirota in his talk with the British ambassador. The original statement by the spokesman of the Japanese foreign office specifically referred to American political loans and technical assistance to the Nanking government, and was aimed especially at American imperialism.

While Japan is interested to see the Chinese Soviets, against which Roosevelt's assistance to China is aimed, destroyed, the Japanese imperialists are not willing to see the U. S. gain ground in China at the expense of Japan's design to make China a part of a Japanese Asiatic empire.

The tense rivalry of the two imperialist governments reveals the sharpening war danger beneath the recent exchange of polite notes between Hull and Hirota.

2,000 Tarrytown Fisher Men Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

strike here has been very weak. The Executive Committee of the Tarrytown Union has not yet presented any definite demands, except the demand against discrimination and for recognition of the union. The strikers walked out principally because of their demand for higher pay. A weakness is that the Executive of the Union had failed so far to formulate any demands on pay or hours to the company.

The leadership of the union has thus far failed to effectively organize the strike. This morning and at noon today there was no mass picketing. The Chevrolet Plant has not yet been closed down, although owned by the same company and dependent for its work on the Fisher Body Company.

At noon today the shift walked into work with practically no attempt on the part of the union officials to organize effective picketing to keep this shift out. Undoubtedly mass picketing would close down the Chevrolet Plant. Many of the strikers spoken to stated that they did not know what the strike was about, because of the fact that no clear company demands were formulated. The strikers individually are picketing very militantly.

Benjamin To Speak on H. R. 7598 vs. Wagner Bill in B'x Co-op Tonite

NEW YORK.—Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Councils will speak at the Bronx Co-Operative, 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8:30 p. m. tonight, on the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill versus the Fake Wagner and Steingut Bills.

Tompkins Square 6-7697
Dr. S. A. Chernoff
GENITO-URINARY
223 Second Ave., N. Y. C.
OFFICE HOURS: 11 - 7:30 P.M.
SUNDAY: 12 - 3 P.M.

2nd ANNUAL CELEBRATION DANCE
Saturday Eve., April 28th
MANHATTAN LYCEUM
66 East 4th Street
Boxing-Wrestling-Dramatics
Auspices: City Council Associated Workers Clubs
Admission 40c in advance; 50c at door

Russian and Oriental Kitchen
Comradely Atmosphere
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Summer Life In Full Swing, Join Our First Outdoor Camp Fire
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Cars leave daily at 10:30 a. m. from Co-operative Restaurant, 2700 Bronx Park East. Ph.: Estabrook 3-1400.
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Williamsburg Comrades Welcome
ASSEMBLY CAFETERIA
786 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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296 SUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN
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For International Workers Order

Allerton Avenue Comrades!
The Modern Bakery
was first to settle Bread Strike and first to sign with the
Food Workers' Industrial Union
691 ALLERTON AVE.

(Classified)

GIRL to share room in Brighton. Call Friday evening. Orchard 4-8789.

WANTED, shack, vicinity Camp Unity; reasonable. Box 3, c/o Daily Worker.

A. F. OF L. LOCAL DEFEATS OFFICERS' PROPOSALS; VOTES TO MARCH IN UNITED FRONT PARADE

(Continued from Page 1)

and defend every right that belongs to the working class.

• • •

Arrested C. W. A. men to Lead May Day March

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 26.—In a militant answer to Judge White, who postponed passing of sentence on C. W. A. workers arrested on Tear Gas Friday, April 6, with a veiled order not to participate in the May Day demonstration, these 37 workers will lead the May Day parade here to the demonstration in Gateway Park. The 37 workers were arrested and charged with leading the successful demonstration April 6, of 6,000 fired C. W. A. workers, which forced the city to vote additional relief.

Most of the April 6 demonstrators are expected to participate, with thousands of workers from the shops and workers' organizations.

• • •

Workers Will Go Through with Demonstration

The May May Committee at its conference last night decided to engage the Arena Gardens, the central indoor gathering place, for a celebration **following the demonstration in Grand Circus Park.** A musical program has been arranged, and prominent speakers will address the meeting.

The delegation to Mayor Couzens was elected at the conference of 150 delegates held last night at the Finnish Hall, and consisted of Earl Reno, Secretary of the May Day Unity Committee, Jack Menuch, representative of Local 42 of the International Painters & Decorators; Richard Kroon, Secretary of Local 37 of the International Painters & Decorators, and Anthony Gerlach, District Organizer of the International Labor Defense.

Gerlach pointed out that the denial to the workers of Grand Circus Park and Cadillac Square was a violation of the State Supreme Court decision. He stated "in denying Grand Circus Park and Cadillac Square to the workers the city officials have acted in violation of a decision laid down by the State Supreme Court in a case in Grand Rapids in 1903, similar to this case. The Supreme Court made the decision at that time that the people have the right to the use of all streets and public places at all times. The action of the city officials is contrary to this State decision."

The delegation challenged the decision of the Common Council on Tuesday night which barred all parks and public places to political meetings. The mayor pleaded "ignorance" of such a decision.

• • •

Columbia, S. C. To Have First May Day Meeting

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26.—Negro and white workers of this city will hold their first May Day meeting next Tuesday in the St. John's Baptist Church.

Negro workers of the congregation and residents in Booker Washington Heights here at a recent meeting voted to send greetings to the "Daily Worker," ending with the slogans "Long Live the Daily Worker! Long Live the Communist Party of the U. S. A.!"

• • •

PATERSON, N. J., April 26.—In an attempt to keep Socialist and A. F. of L. workers away from the United Front May Day demonstration in this city, the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders, with the cooperation of the renegades from Communism (Keller & Company) have decided to "celebrate" May Day on May 12.

The pretext they offer for sabotaging the May Day demonstration against hunger, fascism and war, is that "there isn't enough time to prepare." Challenged by rank and file members of the Socialist Party, Cohen, notorious misleader of the Jewish masses in Paterson, answered, "I myself felt that it wasn't so good, but we couldn't help it. However, I promise you that next year we'll change our decision to May 1st.

Many rank and file members of the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. have declared their intention to participate in the United Front May Day demonstration at Sandy Hill Park, at 12 noon Tuesday, in defiance of the deliberate sabotage of the united front by their leaders.

The Communist Party has issued a call to all workers to support the May First demonstration, regardless of political or other affiliations, and help carry forward the fight against wage-cuts and lay-offs, for unemployment insurance and cash relief, and against the growing fascist activities and war preparations in this country.

United May Day Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1)

ALLENTOWN, Pa—City Center Square.

HAMILTON, Ohio—Court House steps, 6 p.m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—At Washington Park, 4:30 p.m.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Mass meeting at Ashley Park, Rivet and Bolton Sts., at 7 p.m.

LAWRENCE, Mass—Mass meeting at Italy Grand Hall, 109 Oak St., at 7 p.m.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—At G. A. P. A. Hall, 60 Locust St., 8 p.m.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Mass meeting at Atlantic Square.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn.—Mass meeting at Main and Ann Sts.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Mass meeting at Washington Park, 4 p.m., indoor meeting Sokol Hall, Hallet St., at 8 p.m.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Central Green, 5 p.m. Indoor meeting, Little Art Cinema, 36 Howe St., 8 p.m.

WATERBURY, Conn. — Soldiers and Sailors Monument, 6:30 p.m.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Main and East Main Sts.

HARTFORD, Conn. — Main and Windsor, 5 p.m., Park and Lawrence, 6:30 p.m. Evening, Odd Fellows Hall, 420 Main St., 8 p.m.

SPRINGFIELD, Conn.—Old Post Office, 3 p.m. Indoor Liberty Hall, 8 p.m.

CHICOPEE FALLS, Conn. — Polish National Home, 8 p.m.

PLAINFIELD, Conn. — Brooklyn Town Hall, 8 p.m.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va. — Court House Square, 10:30 a.m.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—Court House Square (Jefferson St. side) 6 p.m.

Osage, W. Va.—7 p.m.

PORTLAND, Me.—At Lincoln Pk.

LACKAWANNA, N. Y.—Friendship House, Ridge Road, 7 p.m.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Larkin Plaza and Warburton Ave., 5 p.m.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Bond St. and Mt. Vernon Ave., 6:30 p.m.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—64 Orawaupum St., 8 p.m.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Abendroth Ave. and Highland St., 6:30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Reyburn Plaza (opposite City Hall) 1 p.m. March to Independence Square at 4 p.m. Evening, Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Sts.

LANCASTER, Pa. — Court House steps, 2 p.m.

EASTON, Pa.—Park, 12 noon, and parade to center of city.

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — Center Sq., 3 p.m.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 1 p.m.

McKEESPORT, Pa.—At 9th and Water Sts., 6 p.m.

CONCORD, N. H. — State House Plaza, 7 p.m.

LANCASTER, Pa.—At the Court House steps, 7:30 p.m.

VERONA, Pa.—Costa Hall, Front St., 7 p.m.

PEABODY, Mass.—Main St., corner Wallis, at 7:30 p.m.

WORCESTER, Mass. — Commons (Salem Square), 2 p.m.; indoor meeting, 29 Endicott, 8 p.m.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Mass meeting at 9 Prichard St.

McKEESPORT, Pa.—At 9th and Water Sts., 6 p.m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Military Park, 5 p.m. Evening celebration at Sokol Hall, 358 Morris, 8 p.m.

PATERSON, N. J. — Sandy Hill Park, 12 noon.

UNION CITY, N. J. — Stadium Grounds, 5 p.m.

BAYONNE, N. J.—23rd St. and Avenue C, 1 p.m. Polish Hall, East 23rd St., 8 p.m.

PASSAIC, N. J.—5:30 p.m.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Union Sq., 5 p.m.

LINDEN, N. J.—Wood Ave. and 15th St., 4 p.m.

TRENTON, N J.—4 pm.

HILLSIDE, N. J. — Hungarian Hall, evening.

PLAINFIELD, N. J. — 234 West Front St., evening.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Ladies Aid Hall, 43 New St., evening.

"OPINION" EDITOR TO SPEAK

James Waterman Wise, editor of "Opinion," will speak on "Nazism Faces the Jew" at Bronx House, 1697 Washington Ave. tonight, at 8:30 p.m.

Brooklyn Workers To Hold Scottsboro Protest Saturday

Plan Three Parade to Main Meeting at Fulton and Lewis Streets

NEW YORK. — The workers of Brownsville, East New York and Crown Heights, Brooklyn, are holding a Scottsboro protest parade this Saturday at 4 p. m. to demand the release of the boys and a halt to their torture by the Alabama jailers.

The marchers will mobilize at the three following points, Penn. Ave. and Sutter Ave., Stone and Belmont Ave.; and Franklin and Jefferson Ave. The three lines of march will converge on Fulton and Lewis St., where an outdoor meeting will be held. Organizations are urged to mobilize with their banners and slogans.

The following protest telegrams were sent yesterday to Alabama authorities by the Penn and Hammer:

Gov. W. L. Miller,
Montgomery, Ala.

Penn and Hammer, national organization of professionals, scientists, technicians, with branches in 15 cities, protest mistreatment of the Scottsboro boys in Birmingham jail. Demand you order Warden Erwin to allow I. L. D. attorneys right of visit. (Signed) Pen and Hammer, M. Vetch, National Secretary.

A similar protest telegram was sent to Jefferson County Jail, Birmingham, Ala.

C.C.C. Workers Want To Wear Uniforms in May Day Parade

NEW YORK.—A request that the Civil Conservation Corps contingent of demonstrators in the May Day parade be permitted to march in their uniforms was made to the United Front May Day Arrangements Committee yesterday by three young C. C. C. workers.

N.R.A. Ship Code Scored by Seamen

(Continued from Page 1)

There is every reason to believe that the N. R. A. authorities, remembering the large M. W. I. U. delegations that attended previous hearings, decided to meet in a much smaller hall to keep out another expected large militant delegation. Previous meetings were held in the large Commerce Department auditorium.

"Since January," declared Hudson, "the seamen have already forced wages above the coolie scale called for by the code." Hudson warned that the M. W. I. U. would not only mobilize the seamen and longshoremen to strike against any attempt to enforce the code, but also would give full support to the demands and struggle of the Baltimore seamen who marched fifty miles to Washington last week to protest against the Roosevelt Administration's action in taking the relief project out of the hands of the seamen. Federal authorities are trying to go through with this, said Hudson, despite their own admission to the marchers that the project had been run by the Baltimore seamen efficiently and economically.

"The M. W. I. U. warns that unless a definite answer is given to the demands of the Baltimore seamen, it will call for another and larger march on Washington May 1," added Hudson.

The shipowner's spokesmen, representing the big and little rival domestic and foreign companies, devoted most of their remarks to appeals to chauvinism and to cross-accusations of underhand rate practices. Included among the employers' lawyers was Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, now a leading open-shop industrial and utilities lawyer, who represented bulk carriers on the Great Lakes. The small companies opposed what they called the "rate-fixing" in the code.

Strike Against Ship Code

"The M. W. I. U.," Hudson told the Daily Worker, "is holding meetings in all parts and is issuing a call for a two-hour strike against the shipowners' code and in support of the M. W. I. U. demands."

"Isn't it a fact that we should do everything we can to control the elements threatening the life of American Flag lines, that is from a national standpoint?" Weaver asked one of the employers.

The proposed code's wage provisions call for $50 a month for able-bodied seamen. The M. W. I. U. demands $62.50.

The proposed code still makes no provision for overtime pay. The M. W. I. U. demands pay for overtime, 75 cents an hour for unlicensed and $1.25 for licensed men.

Demand 8-Hour Day; Overtime Pay

The 8-hour day called for by the code does not apply to the steward's department, while the question of their working hours is referred to an employers' committee for final recommendations to the Code Authority. Eight hours in all departments, with overtime pay, is the M. W. I. U. demand.

Concerning longshoremen, the M. W. I. U. charges, there are no provisions in the code for a minimum wage of for working conditions. The whole matter is referred to a divisional code authority. This means (a) further delay and (b) no national standard of wages, thereby perpetuating sectional wage differences.

The M. W. I. U. demands a minimum wage of at least 85 cents an hour for longshoremen.

The M. W. I. U. also points out that the National Shipping Board is still provided for in the code, with only a minor change. The only changes are that administration officials, acting on the recommendations of the impotent International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association (both A. F. of L.) will appoint the labor representatives to this board, after consulting with the so-called labor advisors of the N. R. A. In other words, Joseph P. Ryan, I. L. A. head and N. R. A advisor, and Victor Olander, I L. A. representative on the N. R. A. Labor Advisory Board, both employers' spokesmen in the ranks of the seamen, will recommend themselves, their appointees or their allies.

The National Labor Shipping Board, according to the proposed code, will also consider the decasualization plan, the new scheme for centralizing and registering marine workers for the purpose of eliminating militant marine workers and driving the surplus marine workers off the waterfront.

In emphasizing the necessity for subsidizing American ships in foreign competition, several owners frankly declared the importance of strengthening the U. S. Mercantile Marine in preparing for another imperialist war. Henry Schutte, owner of the Gulf States Steamship Company, and fervent patrioteer, declared "England has been buying a lot of scrap iron." This scrap iron is used for the making of munitions.

A. F. of L. Supports Slave Code

Ryan spoke for the code's rate stabilization clause. He said it is one of the things in the code that would support "President Roosevelt's efforts for national recovery."

"Labor, and I say this though I've been criticized by my organization, has waived practically everything in the labor rate, in the interest of the steamship industry," Ryan admitted. By "Labor," Ryan, of course, meant himself and other A. F. of L. leaders.

Ryan said absolutely nothing about the exceedingly low wages the code offers seamen and longshoremen.

Madison Sq. Meet To Follow Parade in N. Y. May First

(Continued from Page 1)

the various organizations and unaffiliated workers.

Red May Day Tag Days will be held this Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Organizations should call for boxes at all section headquarters and offices of the Central Branches of the Trade Unions and the mass organization, also at 799 Broadway, Room 529—the office of the United Front May Day Committee, which will be open all day Sunday for this purpose.

A preliminary demonstration has been called by the Bronx Section of the Communist Party for this morning, 10 o'clock, in the Needle Trades section at 36th St. and 8th Ave.

UPPER BRONX—Meetings Friday, 7 p.m. at (1) Williams and Intervale, and (2) Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. Parades to culminate at Prospect Ave. and Tremont.

MIDDLE BRONX—Meetings and parade this Saturday, 2 p.m. at Wilkins and Intervale Aves., and at 150th and Morris Ave.

BOROUGH PARK.—Mass meetings tonight at the Coney Island Workers Center, at 27th St. and Mermaid Ave.; at Brighton Workers Center, Brighton Beach, corner of Coney Island Ave.; at 87th Ave. and Bay 25th St., Bath Beach; at 2006 70th St., Bensonhurst; and around Borough Park at 1280 56th St.; 1373 43rd St., and 764 40th St.

WILLIAMSBURG — Parade Monday night, 7 p.m., starting at Woodbine and Myrtle; and also an open air mass meeting. The marchers will arrive at Grand Street Extension at 9:30 p.m.

TAG DAY STATIONS for South Brooklyn, Sec. 7, were assigned as follows: 132 Myrtle Ave., 5111 5th Ave., 723 5th Ave., 15 Fourth Ave., 240 Columbia St.

QUEENS.—Tag day stations as follows, 114-2 Lefferts Blvd., Richmond Hill; 148-29 Liberty Ave., Jamaica, L. I., 80 Main St., Mineola, L. I., 57 Broadway, Hicksville, L. I. and 58 South St., Glen Cove, L. I.

• • •

Doors of Garden Open 6 p. m. for Evening May Day Celebration

NEW YORK.—Doors to the Madison Square May Day celebration in the evening of Tuesday, May first, will be opened at 5 o'clock, so that workers can begin to enter at that hour.

The band will begin to play at 7 p. m. and continue through until the beginning of the meeting at 7:30. Charles Krumbein, district organizer of the Communist Party, will speak from 7:30 to 7:40. Steve Kingston, from 7:45 to 7:55 p. m., Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, from 8 to 8:40 p. m., followed by the Scottsboro mothers, Choruses, and the Storm Bird, Arteff pageant.

Reserved seats can still be obtained at the rate of $1. All workers able to reserve a seat at that fee make it possible for the general admission price to be fixed at 25 cents. Workers organizations are urged to immediately order their reserved seats.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-5613
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-3, 6-8 P.M.

SPORTS by Sam Ross

What A Game!

KAYTEE GYM, April 26.—Weaving his way from out of a maze of trunks, jersey bands, and bodies in the last few weeks of play, "Swede" Hanson, captain of the Kaytee quintet, hurtled the ball through the net for the winning point to capture from the Roseland Sparks the national Labor Sports Union basketball championship last night, 24 to 23. Following his shot, D. Sella of the Sparks was fouled. The crowd rose in unison, hysterically tense. D. Sella, heaved the ball toward the hoop. It rolled perilously round and round bounding into a mass of clutching hands. The whistle blew, announcing the end of the game.

The Chicago and New York teams put up a lightning like exhibition, fighting desperately, with Kaytee trying to wrest to crown from the defending champions. The excitement during the game rose to tremendous heights. The score swerved up and down the board like a teeter-tawter in action. The honors of the contest were divided between Benson, rangy, rawboned pivot of the Sparks who sank half the team's points, totalling 12 markers, and "Swede" Hanson, captain of the Kaytee five, whose five points at the end of the game and his five markers during the game put his team in the win.

Both teams displayed a powerhouse offense and defense. Both played a different kind of game. The attack of the Sparks was centered around the pivot man, Benson, whereas the Kaytee maneuver was quick, fast passing game that dizzied the fans and opposing team.

The game started off with the Sparks smashing into an early lead, holding the Kaytee five to only one point, which Hanson put in after he was fouled in the early minutes of play. Benson followed with two free throws. D. Sella hooked a short in. Benson swerved from his pivot position and swished the oval through the net from the center, and Reyburn followed with a free-throw to put the Sparks into a comfortable lead, 7 to 1.

• • •

IN the second quarter, Kaytee broke through the Sparks' defense and barraged the net with a volley of shots from all angles. Hoffman sank a neat little side shot. Kane followed with a short and Hoffman came through again with a sinker under the net before Reyburn of the Sparks sank a long one. Hurley hurtled the ball through the air from almost the length of the floor to tie the score 9 all before half time was over.

• • •

BEFORE the third period started, the crowd became tense. Kaytee had pulled the acorns out of the fire to set them in the running. A few seconds after the teams took the floor, Reyburn one-handed the ball through the hoop to put the Sparks into the lead again. B. Sella made his charity throw good. Then Adams sank a free throw and Hanson pushed one in under the net from a rebound to even the score again, 12 all.

Then the scorekeepers became busy and nervous about keeping the total right as the markers jerked from side to side, with first one team in the lead, then another, then both teams tied. The playing became fast and hurried. Shots at the net were wasted in the want of the players to send their team into the lead. Everybody rose to their feet. Every time the ball hurtled through the air and landed on the hoop, yells and jingling nerves ran through the hall.

• • •

BENSON heaved a side shot through the net to put the Sparks in the lead again. Kane followed with a side shot to even the score. B. Sella sank the oval under the net. The Sparks surged ahead with a two point lead. Hanson sank a short to tie the score. He was quickly followed with a shot from Kane from the center of the court to put Kaytee in the lead, 18 to 16, as the whistle marking the end of the third quarter blew.

• • •

AFTER a minute rest, playing resumed and Benson was fouled. **He made his charity throw good, and in the next play, he batted the ball into the net from a rebound to put the Sparks in the lead, 19 to 18. Hurley sank a freethrow to even the score. Benson swayed his extended long arms from his pivot position, swerved quickly around and sank another goal, giving the Sparks a two-point advantage. Hanson narrowed the lead down to one point when he sank a freethrow. He followed in the next play from tip-off, to put the Kaytee in the lead by one point. D. Sella made his charity throw good to tie the score 22 to 22. Benson sank another freethrow to put the Sparks in the lead.**

As the seconds narrowed down marking the close of the game, Hanson sank a short. D. Sella was fouled. He toed the freethrow mark. He had to wait a minute before the crowd's noise subsided. He missed. The game ended, with the national trophy going to the Kaytee A. C. for this year.

• • •

WHEN the trophy was presented to the Kaytee at the end of the game, the manager of the Sparks, in his talk, said, "We played hard. We lost our championship. We're not sorry. Kaytee played a great game. We're only sorry we didn't defend successfully the championship we won last year."

Both teams shook hands. They said they hoped they would meet each other next year when the national championship would be played off again.

It was one of the finest, most inspiring games I've ever seen. Me for looking forward to that next season's game.

THE LINEUPS:

Roseland Sparks	G.	F.	T.	Kaytee A. C.	G.	F.	T.
B. Sella f.	1	2	4	W. Kane f.	3	0	6
D. Sella f.	1	0	2	S. Hanson f.	4	2	10
R. Benson c.	4	4	12	L. Adams c.	0	1	1
Reyburn g.	2	1	5	A. Hurley g.	1	1	3
A. Juklis g.	0	0		Hoffman g.	2	0	4
R. White g.	0	0					
Totals	8	7		Totals	10	4	

Referee: J. Rothenfeld, Columbia U.
Umpire: Lou Peltz, American Professional League.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	005	000	200	7	11—2
Washington	530	000	20x	10	15—1

Wieland, H. Johnson, Walberg, Pennock, and Ferrell; Weaver, Russell and Berg.

Philadelphia	002	000	001	3	8—0
New York	000	020	000	2	9—1

Mahaffey, Cascarella and Hayes; Allen, Uhle and Pickey.

Chicago	000	100	000	1	5—1
Detroit	010	001	00x	2	6—1

Gaston, Wyatt and Shea, Ruel; Sorrell and Cochrane.

Cleveland at St. Louis, postponed, cold.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	000	000	000	8	8—4
Boston	200	000	00x	2	6—1

Leonard nad Lopez; Zachary and Spohrer.

New York	000	101	000	2	5—1
Philadelphia	100	101	00x	3	8—4

Fitzsimmons, Bell and Richards, Mancuso; Collins and Wilson.

St. Louis	100	100	413	10	16—6
Pittsburgh	000	100	000	1	6—4

Hallahan and V. Davis; Birkofer, Chagnon, Smith and Veltman.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal	221	102	000	8	15—4
Albany	000	000	100	1	10—4

Dudley and Stack; Coleman, Pipgras, Carithers and Lambert.

Buffalo	001	000	000	1	3—1
Baltimore	024	091	00x	16	20—1

Lisenbee, Winegapple, Barnhart, Gordy and Crouse, Wasem; Richmond and Asby.

Toronto	107	000	000	8	13—4
Newark	100	000	00	1	6—4

Schott and Smith; Chnadler, Newkirk and Glen, Collins.

CALL FOR MILK STRIKE SOUNDED BY BENTZLEY, PENNA. FARM LEADER

Warns That Victory Against Wallace Plan Must Be Defended

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—Warning the dairy farmers of the milk shed here that their recent victory against the proposed Wallace milk reduction plan is only causing the same plan to be put forward under another guise, Lewis Bentzley, farm leader of the United Farmers' Protective Association, urged the farmers of the Philadelphia milk shed to strike against any efforts of the officials to put over a reduction program.

"The milk companies are after some kind of cut in the milk supply, through one form or another," Bentzley stated. "This is their only way of maintaining their huge profits. We have already seen this in the action of Supplee Wills Jones, who was forced to withdraw his 30 per cent cut on the basic only because of mass resentment. But this means that the companies will only try another scheme."

Continuing his call for militant action against the whole Roosevelt-Milk Company program of reduced milk supply in order to boost retail prices in the cities, Bentzley declared:

"When we farmers see the A. A. A. trying to put over a reduction program making the small farmers, workers and children the innocent victims of their "starvation insurance" plan and the Milk Trust, the Interstate leaders, and the Milk Control Board trying to put across the same thing with another name—we know that there is only one road for us to choose. This is the way of the rank and file farmers—mass action, using our only weapon, strike action.

"We have seen the leadership of the Allied throw in its lot with the Milk Control Board and the American stores. We don't understand their program, which says it is against the basic surplus system, yet in favor of a classification plan with grades 1, 2, 3 and 4. Isn't this the same thing with another name?

"We demand the abolition of the basic surplus and classification systems of buying milk.

"We demand that the price of all Grade B Milk, 3.5 BF, shall be five cents a quart to the farmer on the farm and that the price charged to the consumer shall be lowered to nine cents a quart.

"We demand that the federal government buy all so-called surplus milk at five cents a quart on the farm for free distribution among the unemployed workers and undernourished children.

"Abolition of the check-off system.

"This is the program asked for by the great majority of farmers. We call upon all farmers, regardless of what organization you belong to—once and for all—put all the leaders on the spot by striking," Bentzley concluded.

4 Arrested Stopping Scabs at Campbell Strike in Camden

CAMDEN, N. J., April 26.—Four Campbell Soup strikers were arrested yesterday in front of the plant, as they stopped scabs from entering the plant, and resisted police attempts to drive them away. They were all discharged by Judge Pancoast.

While police were breaking up the picketing at the plant, Manning, the Socialist leader of the union, was getting ready to sit down to another conference with the president of the company, Dorrance, before the National Labor Board.

Force Closing of Gyp Employment Agency in N. Y.

The Hotel Union Opens Campaign Against Labor Racketeers

NEW YORK (F. P.)—One less racketeer lives off the hotel workers as a result of the cancellation of the license of the Vincent Employment Agency, 1233 Sixth Ave., New York.

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, Amalgamated Food Workers, brought together 53 people who had been gypped by the Vincents out of amounts from a few dollars to as much as $60. Three had been sent to Florida, to Miami or Palm Beach, on false promises.

Commissioner Rosalie L. Whitney revoked the license, forfeited the Vincents' $1,000 bond toward refunding the $1,500 the workers have lost, and announced that they could not get a new license for three years.

The union had a group in the Vincent office demanding return of unearned fees when an investigator for the license commissioner arrived and this helped along the process of lifting the racketeer's license. Miss Rose Weiss, attorney for the A. F. W., had charge of the hearing for the workers.

Union Opens Campaign

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the union that this action against Vincent marked the beginning of a campaign against gyp agencies, labor racketeers and strikebreaking agencies in the city of New York.

A meeting has been called at the union headquarters, 915 Eighth Ave., Monday, April 30, at 8 p.m., to take up the question of driving the gyp agencies out of business.

Down tools May 1st! Rally the fight against the N.R.A.'s attacks on living standards and workers' organizations.

Body Wracked, Head Unbowed, Angelo Herndon Asks News of Workers' Struggles and Soviet Union

Heroic Negro Organizer Confident Workers Will Free Him

By MYRA PAGE

THE sombre walls of Fulton County walls of Fulton County Prison, where Angelo Herndon is entombed, rise in the very heart of Atlanta, "cultural center of the South." The jail doorbell jangles several minutes before the jailer bestirs himself from his comfortable chew and gossiping with a bluecoat, to let us in. We spy him eyeing us idly through a grilled window, like some slow-witted Bossie behind a barbed-wire fence.

The heavy door swings back. He takes us into his office. My companion, member of a well known Atlanta law firm whom the International Labor Defense has just interested in the case, produces his card. The jailer's waddling person exudes an ingratiating importance. And what may he do for us?

"We came to see a prisoner—Angelo Herndon."

The keeper's jaw sags. "That gol dern nigger! You come to see him!" Perplexed fear in his eyes, his bearing resumes its old hardness. He surveys me and I him, with mutual contempt. To think that this biped has in his keeping that rare spirit and working class fighter, Angelo Herndon!

He may manhandle and insult as he likes our young comrade, sentenced to 20 years on the chaingang for having organized Atlanta's jobless in a march to the Fulton County Commission to demand relief. This alone has been his "crime."

Herndon's Militant Defiance Infuriated Slave Drivers

What had most infuriated the Coca Cola and mill and cotton interests controlling Georgia was his defiance of Jim Crow. That "damn white nigger" had dared organize unemployed councils and demonstrations that included both colored and white. This was open rebellion! Inciting to riot!

The orderly demonstrators won their demands. The Commission found an extra $6,000 for relief. (But get that Red!) Some days later, as he was entering the post office for his mail, Angelo was arrested. For 11 days he remained without any charges placed against him. Meanwhile he was treated to trips to the electrocution cell and similar diversions, "to make the bastard talk." Terror proved useless.

Old Slave Law Dug Up

Finally the Red-baiting Solicitor Hudson bethought himself of an old law directed against rebelling slaves, and resurrected in recent years for the rebelling workers. So in the summer of 1932, Angelo Herndon was charged under a law dating back to 1820, "for inciting to insurrection." The penalty was death.

"For six months before I was tried," the 19-year-old organizer writes, "I was forced to live in a cell with condemned men. I almost died from starvation and lack of medicine." After three days of a farcical trial, he was found guilty. But the wide protest roused by the I.L.D. caused the jury to "recommend mercy." Sentence was from 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang. Jack Spivak in his book, "Georgia Nigger," showed what a torturous death-trap these gangs are.

The jailer shoots a stream of baccy into the spitoon. "That gol dern nigger! The one I get all them telegrams about—demanding I release him. Imagine that! Demanding!" At my involuntary grin, (Comrades, let's send more and more!), the keeper's fury pulls him to his feet. "That blasted coon! Oughta be on the chain gang, that's what. Where I'd put him too." (Yes, but for those wires!)

Not Visiting Day "For Niggers"

Remembering the lawyer's quite wide connections, our host jingles his keys. His bearing modifies. "What you mixing up in such a case for?" he queries, adding quickly, "Come on. This ain't visiting day for niggers, but seeing as it's you, Mr. Langley."

His glum waddle precedes us to a high steel door, one side of a barred cage. Within are penned human beings. In the half-light, at square peepholes stand bedraggled white men, receiving their families. On the outside, staring through the bars at their father are three small children with their worn mother. Their faces, and the man's are wet, stricken. He is a "Poor White," tenant farmer or millhand. Nothing cruel in his face. However, he may have broken the rich man's law, it is clear that poverty has been his main crime.

The jailer pushes the woman and children aside, unlocks the door. We pass through, and the door clanks to behind us. Beyond another steel door, in a cage further removed from sun and air are the colored prisoners. The Jim Crow system is very strictly enforced here; white men, be they thieves, murderers or dope addicts, are still "superior" to any Negro. So the Georgia state law rules.

From the narrow stone floor stagger tier on tier of musty cramped cells. This damp shaftway is like those in an East side tenement, only the stench is worse. It is high noon outside: here the gloom seeps to your very bones. The tomb of the living dead.

In a nasty key, the jailer drawls to a keeper, "Bring that nigger Herndon down here." The cry echoes up the tiers, "Herndon!" Somewhere a key clicks, a barred door is thrown back. He starts down the tiers, this son of an Alabama coal-digger who began work in the mines too as a lad of 13. I recall the simple terse words in which he recorded his first acquaintance with the revolutionary movement.

How Herndon Joined Revolutionary Movement

"One day a friend and I, in search of work, happened to come across some handbills stuck to a post. We snatched one off. We did not take time to read it right then. After looking over Birmingham for work, we set out for home. I took the handbill out of my pocket. I saw the startling headline, "Would you rather fight

MYRA PAGE

—or starve?" I called my friend. We both sat down and began to read the handbill. Near the bottom was the announcement of a meeting called for 3 o'clock in the heart of the town by the Unemployed Council. All the way there I said to myself, 'It's war. It's war. So I might as well get into it now as any other time.'"

The Negro youth finds white and colored workers uniting—something new in the South. His friend is afraid, but Angelo joins, goes to his first demonstration. When the National Unemployed Convention is held in 1930 in Chicago, he is elected a delegate. The Klukers distribute threatening handbills, stage nightshirt parades. Angelo's relatives try to persuade him from going to the convention for fear their home will be bombed by the Klan. He goes anyway—and returns to begin organization work among the miners. The big T.C.I. corporation orders his arrest. So at 17, he is handcuffed to a white organizer and comrade, and thrown in jail. They are charged with vagrancy, sentenced to a year's hard labor on the chain gang—but the I.L.D. has them acquitted.

Arrested Many Times for His Activities

Arrested several times after that for organizing the miners and unemployed, he is sent into the Black Belt to organize the sharecroppers, and barely escapes a lynch mob. He is active in the Scottsboro campaign, the Dred Scott case of the Negro people in the South. The Birmingham underworld tries to frame him in connection with the Willie Peterson frame-up, but fail. Herndon, sent to Atlanta to organize the unemployed, although barely 19, is already schooled in the fight, and able to meet whatever comes.

Herndon Appears! Eyes Unafraid, Spirit Unbroken

The steps grow nearer. Down the jail stairs comes a slight, upright figure in a white shirt and tan trousers. There is no mistaking; **his eyes are unafraid.**

Not even Fulton Prison can break a revolutionist.

The jailer glares his hate. "Visitors!" He thumbs at us. The youth crosses over, a slow, modest smile lighting his face. Visitors are rare, and our call unexpected. I see my lawyer friend's amazement. New to the case, he has not seen Angelo Herndon before. In all this filth, that lad has kept himself clean as a whistle, inside and out. "You're right," he whispers hurriedly, "he just doesn't belong here."

We introduce ourselves: Angelo Herndon puts out his hand. "Hello, comrade!" The words ring through the gloom. We shake hands; the jailer glowers. "What kinda monkey business is this," he fumes to the lawyer, "a white woman calling on and shaking hands with a nigger!"

Herndon Speaks of Dimitroff, Asks News of U.S.S.R.

We hear him, and shake again. Barely a quarter of an hour we're allowed; we have to talk fast. He speaks, not of himself, but of his joy that Dimitroff is free. He is eager to hear more news of the movement, the Soviet Union. In his pocket is a "Daily Worker": he is so eager to enter as much as he can into things, even from his cell, to be a part. He is sure that the American workers will soon set him free. So am I. But Angelo Herndon has been waiting now, two years. His case has been appealed to the Georgia Supreme Court. Since last October he has waited for a decision. Workers, unions, mass organizations, will you raise such a protest that the Judges must grant a new trial, and Angelo Herndon be set free?

For the message I bring from our comrade in Fulton Prison is grave, urgent. True, no terror or imprisonment can break our young comrade's spirit. But they may break his body. In a nine-by-twelve-foot cell they have kept him penned up with four other prisoners, condemned men. He has been forced to listen, night after night, to their bitter cries. Although wracking to a sensitive nature like Herndon's, if they thought by this to break his morale, they have failed. But it is not easy. We must see that he is immediately accorded the rights of a political prisoner, until set free.

Waiting for Workers to Set Him Free

Suffering from the terrific food and air, Angelo has only escaped serious illness through the extra food supplied him by the I.L.D. He was examined recently by two prison doctors, one white and one Negro. The white doctor actually made no examination but lectured our comrade on "bein' a bad nigger. Stop givin' out these statements," etc. But the Negro doctor did examine him. He reported that Angelo Herndon is threatened with tuberculosis, and requires sunshine, fresh air, special food. Also his eyesight is extremely bad. An immediate change is urgent.

Of all this, Angelo says little, except as I question him. But as the jailer demands we leave, we see Angelo standing there in the gloom, waiting. Waiting to be set free, to come back to his comrades and place in the ranks. Surely he shall not wait long, or in vain!

Jailer Scowls as White Woman Shakes Hands with Famous Prisoner

NEW ORLEANS SEAMEN PLEDGE SUPPORT OF BALTIMORE STRUGGLE

Plan Fight for Worker Control of Seamen's Relief

By a Seaman Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—At a mass meeting held by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union here last week to protest against the federal government's taking the relief out of the hands of Baltimore seamen, it was voted by all present to send wires and letters of protest to President Roosevelt, Administrator Hopkins and Baltimore local authorities.

It was also agreed upon to put forth immediately all efforts to establish seamen's relief-control here. All persons present, showed their determination to back the Baltimore seamen by taking prompt action against Federal Administrator Early of the Emergency Relief, in his policies of starvation and forced labor for the seamen of this port.

90 Cents "Relief" to Seaman

Administrator Early got his training in starving the workers during ten years in which he served as head of the Community Chest in Birmingham. He is the man who invented forced labor for the unemployed in this country, and put it into practice in Birmingham over three years ago with the aid of special donations from wealthy industrialists, without even waiting for a grant to be voted by the City Council. Policemen carried the work-slips out to the first group of men who were selected. From these great deeds, the United States Government saw that Early could be very useful, so he was given a free hand in experimenting with the lives of the unemployed in Louisiana, where more than a third of the population was dependent upon relief. Due to being used for experimental purposes, the seamen in the port of New Orleans suffer all the more. The present experiment consists in finding out how long sailors can live on 90 cents a week, with forced-labor attached!

A seaman who took part in the Baltimore struggles for control of relief described to the members of the New Orleans local the steps by which the Baltimore victory was won, carefully pointing out the mistakes made in Baltimore so that these could be avoided here in the course of a similar fight.

Circulate Petitions

As the first steps to be taken, he proposed circulating two petitions. The first, to all seamen employed and unemployed, contained a straight denial that any relief was being given to seamen in this port and a statement that the starvation-policy here, in New Orleans, with forced labor in the bargain, is a disgrace and an insult. The second asked all businessmen and concerns in the vicinity of the water-front who know the seamen's needs and conditions, to back their demands for better conditions. One solid demand in this is, that seamen be provided housing and food in one or more buildings on the water-front, instead of being scattered all over the city as they are now, separated from each other and removed from the possibility of finding jobs.

Demand Workers Control

These proposals met with a warm response, and a committee was elected on the spot to draw up the demands, with the entire mass meeting volunteering to cooperate in putting the program over. The Baltimore speaker warned them that different methods would be used in attempting to break down their morale and their program, but that a militant front would carry them through. The seamen greeted this with shouts: "We'll see it through!"

The entire meeting was then turned into a delegation, to visit and welcome the Soviet ship Kim which had docked in New Orleans about an hour earlier. The delegates were met by Soviet sailors, who showed them conditions aboard a workers' ship from a workers' country. They left the ship more than ever determined to back the Baltimore seamen and to carry out the plans adopted at the meeting a few hours before.

—E. B.

Nurses, Supervisors in Ten-Minute Strike at Chicago Hospital

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, April 26.—Twenty nurses and eight supervisors went out on a ten minute demonstration strike yesterday at the Francis E. Willard Hospital, demanding a $15 a month increase in the present wages of $6 a week, working seven days and 12 hours a day.

At the same time a petition for the demands was presented to Paul Gebhard, business manager, and Cyrus F. Campe, trustee. The hospital workers are determined on a real strike if their demands are not met.

Their petition is to have a hearing April 30th.

Pittsburgh Mass Youth Delegation Stops Relief Cut

Mas Delegation of 150 Demands End to Negro Discrimination

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 26.—Wholesale evictions and mass starvation of the unemployed of Pittsburgh are the immediate plans of the Welfare Agencies here. In order to start this general attack upon the unemployed, the relief heads planned first to slash the miserable relief given to the Negro and young workers. After putting through this, the Welfare Agencies planned to make a general attack upon all unemployed.

Rent payments were cut, and only the united action of the unemployed will save 63,000 workers from eviction this month. Shoes and clothing are being denied to single workers, and Federal Surplus Food orders are stopped.

Youth and Negroes Act

On Saturday, April 21, a mass delegation of 150 single workers marched on the relief headquarters to protest relief cuts and demand cash relief to all unemployed single workers. Mills, the relief administrator, was "out."

The committee determined to stay until Mills met with them. Mills appeared while the members of the delegation were singing "Solidarity."

The workers demanded: (1) no cuts in relief to single workers; (2) cash relief; (3) free rent, shoes and clothing; (4) recognition of elected committees of workers; (5) no discrimination against Negroes, and special treatment to Negro workers because of the great increase in tuberculosis among young Negro workers; and (6) endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

After being forced to admit that present relief was nothing more than starvation for the unemployed, Mills was forced to promise that relief would not be cut, and that if the reports of the committee were correct relief would be increased.

Admits Negro Discrimination

Mills at first denied that discrimination against Negroes was a practice at the local agencies, but as the workers' delegates pointed out flagrant cases of discrimination, he was forced to admit that the prevalence of tuberculosis among the Negro unemployed was due to discrimination. When the delegates pointed out cases of discrimination in the city-owned bath houses and pools, he was forced to admit the statements, but "regretted" that he could do nothing about it. Before the last point could be taken up, Mills ran out on the delegation with a parting feeble excuse for not endorsing the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

Jail Six Leaders of Jobless Council of Fairmont, W. Va.

Workers Are Urged To Send Mass Protest Resolutions

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 26.—Six workers, members of a committee of 15, representing the East Side local of the Fairmont Unemployment Councils, were arrested at the Marion County Relief offices on April 21 at the orders of the relief officials. The committee was trying to get relief for four families who had been denied relief.

Charged with "disturbing the peace," "rioting," etc., they are now out on bail of $500 each, secured by the International Labor Defense.

These cases will come before the May Term of the Grand Jury. Mass support will free them, and send them back to the Unemployment Council to continue the struggle for increased relief and higher wages for all workers. This attempt to smash the struggles of the unemployed and terrorize the workers of West Virginia must be stopped by sending protest resolutions to Sheriff H. C. Toothman and Prosecutor W. R. Haggerty, County Court House, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Vets, Marching to Rank and File Meet, Get Workers Aid

(NOTE—The following news of the veterans marching to Washington, is signed by ten of the veterans in the march.—Editor).

* * *

OMAHA, Apr. 24 (By Mail).—The California delegates to the Veterans Rank and File Convention, to be held at Washington on May 10 to demand the cash bonus, have arrived in Omaha, Nebraska. Our first stop was Sacramento, where we were taken care of by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Post and the Unemployment Councils. We found that in Sacramento the Unemployment Council has won much relief for the jobless. We left Sacramento, some by train and others by truck and automobile. The truck carries the supplies.

At Roseville the police arrested 14 of the marchers and threw them into jail at the county seat, charged with vagrancy. The International Labor Defense defended them.

After three nights of suffering cold and exposure in boxcars, the remainder of the vets arrived in Salt Lake City, where the W. E. S. L. turned their hall over to us as headquarters. Meetings were held in the parks with hundreds of workers listening.

The veterans then marched for Omaha. On Tuesday the veterans were scheduled to leave for Chicago, where we will be present at the May Day demonstration. The supply truck had to be abandoned in Salt Lake City due to lack of funds. It was sent back to Los Angeles.

At Rock Springs, Wyoming, we went to the Federal Relief, and were told to sell our cars before we could get help. Then we went on to North Platte and parked in front of the Federal Relief and stayed until we got gas to go on to Grand Island. In Grand Island the police offered to feed us, but didn't give us gas, so we went to the Farmers Union and they gave us 25 gallons.

On the road we ran down two jackrabbits and used them for stew. We are holding meetings wherever we can. In Rock Springs we met George Morphis, Box 785, Rock Springs, Wyoming, who is fighting the workers' battles there almost alone. The workers should write him.

Prepare To Unite Furniture Workers Unions in Boston

Joe Kiss Proposes One Industrial Union in Furniture

GARDNER, Mass., April 26.—Full solidarity was expressed by the Gardner furniture workers in connection with the heroic strike struggles of the Boston furniture workers led by the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union. The courts at Boston have issued two injunctions against the Boston Local of the N.F.W.I.U.

Joe Kiss, National Secretary of the union, addressed a meeting last Tuesday to the United Furniture and Allied Trades Workers Union of Gardner, Mass., which has over 1,300 members. After Joe Kiss presented the facts of the struggles of the N. F. W. I. U. in Boston, the members of the union decided to take steps for a possible affiliation to the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

The workers at the meeting adopted and sent a resolution protesting against the issuance of the injunction to Judge Alonso Weed of Boston and Mayor F. W. Mansfield.

At the meeting it was also decided to adopt a motion on the election of a committee of five with two alternates to meet with the National Executive Board of the N.F.W.I.U. to discuss the possible affiliation

Women Plan Fight on High Food Costs

Lay Basis for National Organization

NEW YORK.—The burning need of united action of working-class housewives to bring down grocery costs, particularly to hold down and reduce the price of milk, was emphasized by delegates attending the Annual Conference of Working Class Women at Manhattan Lyceum, Sunday, April 22.

Mrs. Williams, a Negro delegate from the Crown Heights section, vividly described the unbearable starvation conditions under which Negro families of that section must live, and the hardships that any rise in food prices would impose on them. Her stirring appeal stressed the importance of organizing these Negro women in the struggle against the rising cost of living.

In another inspiring report, Mrs. Lopez of the Spanish section of Red Hook, Brooklyn, related the experiences of workers in that territory in obtaining relief through united action.

The sessions of the conference were opened by the report of Clara Bodian, secretary, giving a review of past work and outlining plans for future work.

The basis was laid for national unification of the fight against the high cost of living, by securing concerted action throughout the country of all Women's Councils, including many not affiliated with the United Councils.

A new executive committee of 25 was elected, which will immediately plan steps to lower the prices of milk and other groceries, through demonstrations, mass meets, leaflets, petitions and more militant measures if necessary. The Councils demand support of such measures by all working-class women.

A more detailed report will appear later

Appeal for Negro Cropper, May 22

Workers Urged To Protest Lynch Death Verdict

RALEIGH, N. C., April 26.—The International Labor Defense has issued a call for a mighty protest campaign in the case of Emanuel Biddings, a Negro sharecropper, who sits on death row at the Central Prison in Raleigh, N. C. Biddings was sentenced by the landlord courts of North Carolina because he dared protest against robbery by his landlord and because he defended himself from being killed by this landlord.

An appeal has been filed, and will come before the State Supreme Court on May 22. Workers' and farmers' organizations should send protests at once to Governor Ehringhaus and to the Supreme Court at Raleigh and demand a new trial for Biddings. Protest wires should be sent to the Supreme Court on the 22nd.

Butler Co., Ohio, Relief Strike Solid

Middletown Strikers Hold Mass Meet

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26.—Three hundred and fifty strikers on the Butler County Federal Emergency Relief Administration work relief met at the City Auditorium in Middletown, Tuesday, determined to continue the strike until all demands are granted. Middletown is a company-owned town of the American Steel Company.

The workers unanimously voted down the proposal of the A. F. of L. as put forward by Barker to return to work at 40 cents an hour. An employed steel worker put forward the proposal of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union to fight for the full demands.

The assembled workers enthusiastically voted to continue the strike, rejecting the relief officials' invitation to a meeting to sign up for return to work. All efforts of the Socialist Party, the A. F. of L. Labor Council and Relief Director Browning to break the strike have failed.

Hoese, president of the A. F. of L. Trades Council is so discredited among the rank and file that another Moulders Local of the A. F. of L., Local 283, following the similar action of a moulders union last week, voted to oust him.

Ex-Servicemen's Leader Speaks in Toledo, Sun., at Bonus March Rally

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 26.—E. Levin, National Organizer of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, now on tour rallying support for the Bonus March on Washington, will speak in Toledo, Sunday, April 29, at 8 p.m., at the Veterans' Hall, 137 N. Erie St.

All ex-servicemen in Lucas County are urged to attend this meeting and a special invitation is given to all who participated in the last Bonus March in 1932.

Down tools May 1 against wage cuts and for higher wages!

San Francisco Cooks Continue Their Strike Despite AFL Officials

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 (By Mail).—Three hundred and fifty cooks continue on strike over the heads of the A. F. of L. officials.

The international president of the Hotel Workers' Union sent a telegram designed to break the strike. The wire was as follows:

"Strike has not been authorized by International. Advise remain on jobs. Appeal to Regional Labor Board.

"(Signed) FLORS,
"International President."

John O'Connell, secretary of the Central Labor Council, came on the scene in his strikebreaking role and declared that "continued refusal to arbitrate will outlaw the union by the A. F. of L."

Down tools May 1 against the Wagner strikebreaking bill and for the workers' right to strike!

..... *I'll Be Seeing You Tonight* .....
AT THE
Film and Photo League
MOTION PICTURE COSTUME BALL
WEBSTER HALL, 119 E. 11th St.
- Nickelodeon Show
- Sound Movies will be taken
- Celebrities from Stage and Screen
- Exhibition of New Russian Photos
- Exhibit of Photos by Marguerite Bourke White, Ralph Steiner, Irving Browning, Berenice Abbitt, Alfredo Valente, Film & Photo League.
- Hi Rubin's Odd Time

Reservations in advance $1; at door $1.50. Available at Workers Bookshop; Lebiang's; Film & Photo League, 12 E. 17th St. GR. 5-9582.
Support Film and Photo League in its fight against Nazi and anti-working class movies.

WORKERS SCHOOL SPRING FESTIVAL
TONIGHT, MANHATTAN LYCEUM
April 27th, 1934—66 E. Fourth Street
Program:
Unity Theatre—"Death of Jehovah" — Mara Tartar
Latvian Chorus — New Duncan Dancers
Dancing to Buddy Walls and His Brown Buddies
TICKETS in advance at the Workers School Office Room 301, 38 East 12th St.—25c—at the Door 35c

***Booths** with products of the National Minorities of the* **U. S. S. R.**
CARNIVAL — BAZAAR — DANCE
Sunday, April 29th — Central Opera House
From 2:30 p.m. to 2 a.m. — 205 E. 67th St.
Admission 35 Cents
Given by
Friends of the Soviet Union
Supper-Entertainment-Bargains-Fun

Comradely Atmosphere
Marshall Foods
797 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
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Pure Foods at Popular Prices

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117 ORCHARD STREET
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3rd ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
Given by JOHN REED BR. I.W.O. 306
Saturday — Folkets Hus
April 28th — 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
— CABARET - CONCERT —
:-: Dancing Will Follow :-:
— Admission 25c — Starts 8 P.M. —

MAY 1st
Celebration
MADISON SQ. GARDEN
7:30 P. M.
Reserved Seat $1.00
General Admission 25 cents
Communist Party, N. Y. District
50 East 13th St.

"Forward to a United Front of All Utilities Workers"

35% of Brooklyn Edison Employes Reject Tricky Company Union Plan

By an Edison Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Tuesday, April 17, the employes of the Brooklyn Edison Co. voted on collective bargaining and a company union. The number of employes for collective bargaining was 7,914, opposed 266. Those that "favored" the company plan numbered 5,185—those opposed 2,817, or around 35 per cent.

The company plan, which was mailed to all employees in advance, proposes an elaborate set-up of departmental councils, to be elected more or less directly by the men. But, like all corporative documents, the company plan has its loopholes. One Page 6, Article 3 of "The Employee's Plan for Collective Bargaining Through Employee Representation" (that is, the company union) we read, relative to participation in the proposed organization:

"All employes . . . shall be entitled to become members . . . to vote in the selection of representatives on the Bureau Council . . . provided . . . officers, department heads, bureau heads, general foremen, and the immediate supervisory assistant of any of them or any other employees **vested with the power to hire or discharge employees** shall not be permitted to be members or to vote or hold office or in any way participate in this plan. (Emphasis mine).

Foremen Allowed to Join

The workers were quickly disillusioned when foremen in all departments, bureaus and divisions were listed as eligible for office. Of course, these foremen are not vested with the power to hire and discharge employees, but as one worker remarked, "They can do a whole lot toward getting you fired."

The biggest loop-hole is found on Page 5, Article 1, 2nd paragraph: "Collective bargaining under this Plan may relate to wages, hours of labor, working conditions, safety, education, recreation, and like matters affecting employment, together with the adjustment of grievances arising out of the relation of Employees with the Management; **provided** (emphasis mine), however, that this plan and any actions taken hereunder shall not apply to any matter which is under the regulatory power and jurisdiction of any public board or body created by statute or as to which a public duty or obligation is imposed upon the Company as to public utilities."

Very slick, Mr. Morgan. If the apparatus of the company union should fail to check the growing militancy of theBrooklyn Edison workers, they would be reminded that militant action is against public interest, and the same laws supposedly desinged to check unlicensed looting by the utility robber barons apply to the latter's victims and wage slaves.

The day that it was announced that 35 per cent of the employes had rejected their Plan, President Cortelyou of the Consolidated Gas system announced to us through John C. Parker, the Morgan-Cortelyou mouthpiece and sycophant in Brooklyn, that half of last year's pay-cut would be restored by May 1, 1934.

The employes recognize this as a step to prevent the formation of a militant rank and file union, since the restored cut amounts only to 1½ to 2 hours pay, half the pay lost when the system put its workers on the five-day week in May, 1934. Furthermore, the Brooklyn Edison employes, thanks to the N. R. A., have been deprived of their annual Christmas "bonus," which was from 2 per cent to 8 per cent of their "regular pay."

The employes do not consider themselves radical, but they understand the maneuvers of the financiers who dominate the utilities and they are beginning to understand the necessity of militant defense.

The Brotherhood of Utiliti s Employes has been successful in organizing the power station men in Brooklyn and in New York, but the Brotherhood is a reformist union and its leaders hobnob with Norman Thomas and the Labor Board and will no doubt soon be flirting with company executives and even Father Morgan himself.

All metropolitan utility workers should labor toward incorporating their demands into a Program of United Action against wage-cuts, intimidation, discrimination, layoffs and trade union bureaucracy.

Forward to a United Front of Utilities Workers.

Get "Dailies" to Postal Men

By a Postal Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The bosses are continuously at our backs driving us to an ever faster tempo. If a man so much as goes for a drink of water, the boss immediately follows him and checks the time he takes.

Every reader of the Daily Worker should help the Postal workers by letting them know that here is a paper, the only paper, that takes up their grievances and fights for them. They should throw their Daily Worker into the mail boxes every day, but especially on Friday, when special space is given to the Postal Worker. This method will get many new readers. The selling of the Daily Worker on Friday before the Post Office may also be tried.

L. A. Railway Uses Vicious Spy System

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — When I started going around organizing the L. A. Railway men into the new A. F. of L. union, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, I began to get a whole lot of demerits under the company's discipline system, and I was in the way to be demerited out of my job, so I got wise and quit talking organization.

Six or eight men on the Pacific Electric formed a union there and got the charter and they were immediately fired. The boss didn't make any bones about it; he told them they were fired for organizing the union.

When the complaint was sent in to the N. R. A. the company was fined for being too frank, and took the men back. I don't know whether they paid the fine, but the L. A. Railway learned their lesson and used some tricks.

After the Amalgamated got their charter, the L. A. Railway formed a company union, the Association of Employees of L. A. Railway, then they gave a few petty concessions and ballyhooed them on the bulletin boards. In the meantime a lot of the A. F. of L. union men were fired all of a sudden on one pretext or another.

The organizer said the company didn't really understand his union. Since then the company is getting pretty friendly with the Amalgamated, and that looks bad to me. I tell the fellows that any union the company approves of is no good for us.

In 1929 I was making $168 a month, and I was able to begin buying a house. Now I'm getting $98, and can't make the payments.

The state law requires all employers to insure their employees. We have to pay our own insurance. It's not supposed to be compulsory. When it started, one of the men wouldn't pay it, since he had lots of insurance already. They called him in to the office. "It's not compulsory, is it?" he said. "No," the superintendent said, "It's not compulsory to work here, either."

Beside that, they've been taking $4.50 a month out of my pay for what they call the providence fund. When they put through a seven cent fare, they raised our pay . . . and took exactly the amount of the raise for the Providence fund, which they promised to pay back to us doubled. We can't draw on this fund; you have to quit or die to get it. One of the fellows told me when he quit they paid him back what he put in, no more, though it has been invested in bonds and drawing interest.

The street railway companies have a vicious spy system. People often wonder why we're so strict about late transfers and missed fares. If they could only read the rules of the company! And know what a system of spotters they've got. Two late transfers or missed fares, and you're fired, no matter how long you've been working for them. And discipline and demerits all the time, and you don't even know what you're getting a demerit for.

I'd like to see the street railwaymen get organized in a real union.

—L. A. Railway Worker.

Lessons of Struggle on the Munson Line

Union Members On Ships Must Learn to Develop Corps of Friends

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The strike on the Munson Line is over. So far we have gained back pay for the crew and besides that acquired more experience in leading future strikes. On the ships where you have over 200 workers in different departments, five or six members of the union are not enough to start strikes.

The only remedy I see is they should draw into their body more and more sympathizers and grow in numbers. Meetings should be called in each department as often as possible. Delegates from each department should be organized in ship's committees and be trained to respond to the call at once. More Party literature be put up all over. Fractions should be engaged in Party work.

When I came aboard the ship two days before the strike took place, the ship's "black gang," Spanish firemen, water tenders, etc., had been deceived so many times by Wobblies, International Seamen's Union and the rest of the racketeering outfits, that they had lost faith in all unions.

We told them about the affiliation of the Marine Workers Industrial Union to the Trade Union Unity League, and that in our union are many Communists, and by this we gained their confidence.

When we pulled out on strike every man of the deck and engine departments and walked to the stewards, a funny argument took place between strikers and the colored chef. The chef said his boss is the white Chief Steward and if he wants to they will strike. We told him he might as well ask for permission to strike from Mr. Munson himself.

In the process of paying, men have been taken individually by their authorities and put to work. We didn't have a chance to call one meeting. A bunch of us, all union members, have been fired. That is a drawback.

We should have at least one union member in each department "underground." Next day a leaflet was issued by the M. W. I. U. "Refuse to sign on, and strike for Shipping Board wages!" Since the most active strikers were discharged, nobody could take the initiative. We failed.

Nevertheless, we remained aboard the ship, in spite of the officials, who told us to get off the ship.

The "Black gang" pledged to carry on if the first to sign refused. After 15 or 20 men signed, they still came to us and asked "What should we do?" Being isolated, we couldn't stop the men, so we told them to go and sign.

The very men that were bitterly up against us, came and shook our hands and decided that the only union they will join is the M. W. I. U. They pledged to carry on agitation and to prepare the crew for a strike at the first opportunity.

NOTE:

We publish letters every Friday from workers in the transportation and communications industries — railroad, marine, surface lines, subway, elevated lines, ex-taxi drivers, etc. and from the press companies, truck drivers, communications industries — post office, telephone, telegraph, etc.

We urge workers from these industries to write us of their conditions of work, and their struggles to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

A New Orleans Scab Nest

NEW ORLEANS, La. — The crew of the SS Robin Hood went out on strike against a $10 wage-cut on April 17. This brought into activity the scabherders to furnish scabs so the Luckenback line should not have to withdraw the wage cut that these seamen were striking against. In this case the Marine Exchange at 531 Canal St. were the ones to do the supplying. This has been established beyond a doubt from admissions from those that they shipped and from the seamen that saw them running scabs to the ship.

Sam Unger, who also has a saloon on 200 Chartres St. and a partner in the Marine Exchange, with the other ones of the "Kamil" Bros., are nothing but crimps and suppliers of scabs.

The Marine Exchange intends to make it both ways, one way from overcharging the seamen and the other by acting as the scab supply house for the shipowners.

U. S. Marine Hospital Robs Dying Seamen

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Here in the U. S. Marine Hospital, an institution for the seamen of the American merchant marine, there is a lady employed by the U. S. Government, and the Community chest of San Francisco to supervise and assist in occupational therapy work.

Theoreically this work is a non-profit affair, and all the proceeds are supposed to be given to the patients after the cost of the materials are paid for. However, we have investigated and found that an article for which they pay us a dollar often sells for as much as $2.25, and as the material of this piece of work cannot cost more than 60 cents, this leaves 65 cents for some one with whom we are not acquainted.

Many of the men think that it goes to the pockets of a Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins is the head man for this section of the community chest. It is also interesting to know that this man is "manager" of the San Francisco branch of the Seaman's Church Institute, an organization that is well known for its exploitation of seamen all over the world.

Mr. Hopkins visits the hospital every weeks to check the books.

I think it is most degrading for an organization of this kind to follow a seaman to his death bed and pilfer him there.

This graft may seem small, but there is more than $2,000 of this handicraft sold each year.

Murdered by Shipowners

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Richard Sellan, an oiler, died from stomach ailment resulting from poisoned water aboard the Tidewater tanker Byron D. Benson, less than 20 hours out of Mobile. An autopsy claimed his death as due to heart failure. But Sellan was an unusually healthy looking man in his middle thirties, and two other oilers were similarly effected.

Enroute south, the condition of the three grew steadily worse. They could not eat, and received no medical attention whatever. They could easily have been sent ashore for the proper care they deserved and needed at the Marine Hospital in Miami. Without delaying the vessel's nine knot clip a doctor could have boarded at Miami.

Later on a radiogram requesting a doctor to investigate the cause of death of Sellan and the suffering fellow oilers plight was answered by the appearance of a doctor who deemed an hour's chat coupled with cigar smoking on the bridge followed by a brief nap of four hours was justifiable before attending to his duties. It was too late for this croaker to do anything, but there is no plausible reason for Sellan's premature passing, which was as unnecessary and as inexcusable as the general condition aboard American Merchant flag vessels today.

Seamen of the Benson deeply lament the loss of the late Richard Sellan whose nearest relative, according to the Mobile press, is a brother in Sydney, Australia, through whom we may learn of any possible nearer relatives and inform them of the simple truth.

ONE PATH FOR RAIL WORKERS

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The conditions in the railroad shops in and around St. Louis are in a bad way. The abolition of the shop union has put the men in the shops, so to speak, on the fence. The shops union was bad enough, and the A. F. of L. is worse.

Until all the R. R. unions, all of the standard 21 crafts, some under one organization and some of the present officials, act together to win rank and file control, the unions will dance to railroad dictation.

One of the big four officials went hay wire, but the rest have not been found out, which is only a difference of exposure. There is only one remedy, a solid body of the 21 Standard Crafts.

Describes Two More Rats on Boston Docks

By a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass. — The circular that you printed about Joseph Ryan and his longshore racket committee of the port of Boston hit the nail right on the head. Your circular was right when you named the racket gang, namely: D. Donovan, F. Fitzgerald, S. O'Malley and T. Logan, but you left out more members of that committee, namely, H. McGinn and W. Haskell.

McGinn is the financial secretary of Local 805, International Longshoremen's Assocition of Boston. He gives out free cards at election time to his racket men of said local, so you see he has the power to elect all its officers from the president right down the line and especially the auditing committee. That's why the books of 805 have not been examined for the past 15 years.

This secretary of Local 805 writes out his own report every quarter and gives a picked committee the report to read at the quarterly meeting.

Now this man Haskell, because he is the middle or silent member, thinks he can do whatever he wants to. This man is the gear man for Jarca at Commonwealth Pier. He tends gear all week, and on Saturdays he hires for passenger boats. We call him the middle or silent member because if you want a card and have not got the $100 initiation fee, you can go to him and he will take whatever you have from $5 up and guarantee to make you a member of Local 805.

Do you know that Joseph Ryan, the racketeer president of the I. L. A., put D. Donovan, the racketeer president of Local 805, in the icebox, and picked Whiskers O'-Malley the president of the checkers' local, to act as organizer of the port of Boston. What a blow that was to Donovan. He thought for sure that Ryan was going to pick him because of all the dirty work he did to the longshoremen of the port of Boston. Donovan gave every condition we ever had away. When you called him a rat in your circular you named him right.

Do you brothers know that Local 805 is being sued for $800? Well, they are, and by an undertaker named F. McGrath of East Boston. They're being sued because they never paid their death benefit which they should have paid.

Please put this news in your next circular. Say, if you knew the good work you brothers are doing with your circulars you would print one a week.

Down tools May 1 against wage cuts and for higher wages!

I.R.T. Workers Are Forced to Pay for Beer for Bosses

By a R. R. Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Enclosed find a notice from the Brotherhood union calling us I. R. T. employees to this meeting.

When we received the 10 per cent pay cut nearly a year ago, we also asked that the dues which we pay to the Brotherhood be reduced 10 per cent but we were told that the dues do not cover the expenses of our so-called union. Now the enclosed shows that our union officials are entertaining the Bosses of the Transportation Department on Wednesday. The entertaining consists of barrels of beer and sandwiches, which will also be distributed to the men as a sop.

Employes of the I. R. T. know that if we had a real union, it could not spend time swilling beer with the bosses, whom we have to fight to get better hours and pay.

The circular says:

All motormen, switchmen, trainmen, and conductors of the subway division: A joint meeting will be held at New Terrace Garden 181st St. and Boston Road on Wednesday, April 18th, by locals No. 7, 8 and 9. The purpose of this meeting is to promote safety, and the supervising officers of the Subway Transportation Department will attend and address the men in the interest of safety.

The members of these locals are expected to attend either the morning or noon session and present their passes for identification, as a record will be kept of each man who attends.

Negro Workers Refused Relief In Chambers Co.

By a Farm Worker Correspondent

BUFFALO, Ala.—There are over 1,000 men in Chambers County without jobs. The C. W. A. has shut down and they can't get a chance to do anything for a living, Negroes and white. That all is on account of plowing down cotton.

The landlord and the agent told us that would be the very thing, to plow under our cotton. We would get 3 times as much for the cotton that was left and we would get better wages a day. We was getting 50c a day at that time, and since, we have been reduced. We don't get anything.

The Relief even refuses to help the Negroes any. They will give to the white people but they won't give the Negroes. When the poor Negroes go and ask for anything they tell them that the Relief does not help Negroes in Chambers County.

They carry relief by the truckloads to the bosses to help support the hands on their places and charge them for it, double the worth. Is the relief for the rich landlords and bosses alone or not?

Every Day We Forge Ahead, Says U.S. Machinist in USSR

"Another Ten Years Will See This Country the Most Educated in World," Says Worker

By BEN THOMAS
Philadelphia Machinist

ROSTOV-ON-DON, U. S. S. R.—As a native American machinist working in the Soviet Union for the past two years and three months, I find life and work the most interesting during my 45 years of life. I came here with my wife and five-year-old child and have never regretted it. I am working in a farm machinery plant employing 15,000 workers.

Nearly every day brings forth something new in the way of human and material progress. New inventions, new industries, new campaigns to correct some evil, or furthering some good idea or principle. For instance, during the past few months, we have had a campaign on for the full utilization of the seven-hour work day. Every day at lunch hour or after work we held meetings and discussed ways and means of eliminating every minute of our working time that was not productive. We kept account of all lost time and the reasons thereof, and at the end of the month we reported our lost time and took measures to eliminate the causes for lost time in the future.

When we read about the new machines or processes, we are very happy, because new labor-saving devices for us means greater wealth, greater well-being and shorter hours. Every worker is encouraged to make inventions and suggestions for better means of production. I have received several hundred rubles for several suggestions I made to improve production methods.

We read of new discoveries, such as new mineral deposits, oil, gold, iron, etc., with great delight, because all these things belong to the workers. It means greater wealth for us, and not for the capitalists, as it would mean in America.

Education for Everyone

We are also in the midst of a campaign to raise the technical level of the workers. Nearly every worker attends some kind of an educational institution. I myself attend classes in drawing, mathematics and the Russian language, and I am 45 years old.

In my opinion, another 10 years will see this country the most highly mass-educated country in the world.

Most of our stores are becoming well-stocked with consumers' commodities, such as clothing, toys, musical instruments, food stuffs, etc. Of course, there is still some shortage, especially of housing, due to the constant expansion of our industry.

Victories in Agriculture

I suppose most of the American papers have written about our bumper harvest last Fall. The success of our harvest was a great victory for the principle of collectivization of farms. It was rather a hard struggle for the farmers, due to the activity of the remnants of former rich farmers in their campaign of struggle against poor and middle farmers collectivizing their lands and labor. They, the former rich farmers, used all the tricks known to the ruling class in their fight against the poor working farmers. The only force they could not use was the force of the government. The government was on the side of the poor farmers helping them to collective and organized farming. So the poor farmers won, and this year sees many of the former poor farmers now on the road to a condition of being well-to-do farmers without exploiting the labor of others.

I attended a meeting of our union on the 12th of January, 1934, and at the meeting, our director of the plant made his report to the workers for the administration of the year 1933.

He stated that the value of our production for the year 1933 was 102,000,000 rubles, and this does not include about 18,000,000 rubles paid to various social funds by the plant. Of course, the surplus for last year was not sufficient, but when we consider the fact that the plant is only three years old, and that 93 per cent of the workers have been in industry not more than three years, it must be considered on the road to success.

Next year our plant calls for the manufacture of products to the value of 115,000,000 rubles gold, with a much greater profit.

The workers of American are not much interested in the profits of the plants in which they work, because the profits go to the stock holder who does not work.

On the other hand, we are interested in reducing the cost of production, and increasing our surplus, not by decreasing wages or increasing hours, but by the production of labor-saving machinery and rationalization methods. All the profits of our industry go back to the workers who create the profits, in the form of increased wages, shorter hours, better community living and service; better social insurance, etc.

Hence, every day we forge ahead, improving our condition of life, while marching on the straight road to Communism. Then there shall be no more poverty or war and all that goes with these evils. Then shall the human race emerge from the jungle of irrationalism to the sense and rational life of Communist society.

BEN THOMAS,
Combine House No. 6, Apt. 27,
Rostov-on-Don, Rostelmash,

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Castoria

"April 15, 1934

"Dear Doctor Luttinger:

"The first thing I read in the "Daily" is your column of advice. I am certainly glad that this column was added to our paper, and can truthfully say that I have learned much by reading the same. Perhaps you can help me, and maybe others, by answering my inquiry through the paper.

"I suppose by this day and age 'Castoria' is out of date. Just starting to raise a young family, I would be pleased to have you write something about it. That is, if it is as good as advertised, etc.

"I certainly was glad to learn about Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I never used any, but knew some that did, and was glad to be able to show them just what they were taking.

"Thanking you for answering this inquiry, I am

"Comradely yours,

"MRS. J. W. M."

Castoria, in spite of its suggestive name, does not contain even a trace of castor oil. It is a concoction of senna leaves, sodium bicarbonate, Rochelle salts, potassium and sodium tartrate and flavoring. This remedy was patented about fifty years ago by Dr. Samuel Pitcher and was the foundation of the late Mr. Fletcher's fortune (the same Mr. Fletcher who discovered prolonged chewing as a remedy for all ills). The patent for Castoria has expired long ago. It called for the following ingredients:

135 pounds of senna leaves
65 gallons of water (at 65 C.)
48 ounce sodium bicarbonate
210 pounds sugar
4 ounces Rochelle salts
18 pints spirits of gaultheria (wintergreen)
2 pints spirits of pepo
2 pints spirits of chenopodium (wormseed)
2 pints spirits of peppermint
2 pints of anise

If you want to make your own Castoria you can percolate the first three ingredients and add the rest gradually. It will be much cheaper to get it at the drug store by asking for the official U. S. Pharmacopeia product known as Syrup of Senna.

We wish to draw your attention to three points about Castoria which is common to nearly all patent medicines. First of all they always claim that the medicine does not contain any drugs or chemicals and that it is a purely "vegetable" compound. You will note that Castoria contains several salts which contradicts this claim. Secondly, note the large amount of water used (65 gallons) and sugar (210 pounds) for which the consumer pays fancy prices. Finally, note the numerous aromatics (flavorings) which are added in order to disguise the odor of the senna and prevent competitors from putting up a preparation which would taste exactly the same.

Addresses Wanted

M. Harris, New York City; Miss Anna Herbst, Bronx; Lily Hochman, Brooklyn; Harry Kaplan, Bronx.

We Love Brooklyn

For some reason which we cannot understand a rumor has been spread that we dislike the Borough of Brooklyn. We have tried to deny it, but without avail. It is true that various organizations have tried to get us to lecture before them and because we always referred them to the District Organizer, they got the impression that we do not care to lecture in their borough. Finally something had to be done, and in order to demonstrate our love for Brooklyn, particularly for the East New York section of Brooklyn, we have decided to deliver one of our most interesting lectures to that part of New York.

Those who have never heard us before, will have the opportunity to hear us lecture on "Workers Health in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R." at the Hinsdale Workers Club, 572 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday evening, April 29, at 8:30 p.m. The lecture has been arranged under the auspices of the Carnarsie Youth Club and admission will be 25 cents.

Down tools May 1st! Show your will for the overthrow of capitalism, for a Soviet United States!

COSTUME BALL
and ENTERTAINMENT
FAIDAY, APRIL 27th, 9 P.M.
at the
Village Gymnasium Hall
224 West 4th Streeet at Christopher St. Sub. Sta.
Excellent Orchestra
Refreshments
Auspices: Ella Reeve Bloor Branch I.L.D.
Subscription 35c.

RUSSIAN NITE
Entertainment & Dance
Friday Evening
April 27th
Flatbush Workers Center
1576 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn
Arranged by
Professional Com. to Support the Struggle of the Waterfront Workers
Subscription 50 Cents

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

Brownsville Women's Councils Ask Support for Delegation Against H. C. L. to Go to La Guardia Monday

"We must learn to react much faster to neighborhood issues," declared Clara Bodian in her report before the Eleventh Annual Conference of the U. C. W. C. W. last Sunday, "instead of being at the tail end of things: for example, fighting against fire-traps, race-prejudice, bad housing, high gas and electricity rates, etc."

This effort to increase the tempo of work of the councils is reflected in the increasing momentum of their activity.

Three sections are now very actively campaigning against rising prices: Williamsburg, Brownsville, and the Bronx.

The Brownsville section Committee of Action met last Monday night and made a decision to send a delegation as large as possible to interview Mayor LaGuardia, Monday, April 30, at 11 a. m., to demand a lowering of living costs.

Their delegates have been drawn from house-committees, mass meetings, and open-air meetings. The Committee of Action urgently requests all mass organizations to send additional delegates. Those from the Brownsville section will convene at the Utica Ave. station (Lexington subway) at 9:30 a. m. Delegates from mass organizations, and all other workers who can go along to City Hall, may join the main body of delegates at Utica station at 9:30 or go direct to City Hall at 11 a. m.

Housewives—working class women who must keep the market basket filled: support this drive to lower the cost of groceries! Those who cannot possibly attend—support the delegation by postcards or telegrams to reach La Guardia Monday morning.

* * *

More About the Domestic Workers' Union

Comrade Husband brought home some copies of the "Domestic Workers' News," a new paper issued by the Domestic Workers' Union. For such a young paper it's the berries; there have been two issues so far. It's full of news and letters, and also gives the code drawn up by the Union, which code the N. R. A. refuses to write. The Union code demands minimum wages of $20 a week for full time houseworkers, with a maximum of 8 hours daily, six days a week.

Union headquarters are at 415 Lenox Ave. (Harlem), open from 10 to 12 m. and from 8 to 10 p. m. There are already four locals, not just two, as we reported last Wednesday.

The paper is three cents. I'd like to send a couple of copies to Comrade Houseworker of San Francisco, if she will send me an address.

We'll tell more about the "Domestic Workers' News, and the Union's demands, next week.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1852 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 takes 4⅞ yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS (15c)** in

coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Letters from Our Readers

BEWARE OF SWINDLER!

Chicago, Ill.

The picture below is of a man who has acted as literature agent of

the Finnish Workers Club in Chicago for nine months, during which time he managed to swindle a considerable sum of the committee's funds. He may be identified by the following description: about five feet, nine inches tall, dark complexion, black hair, slightly hunchback, lisps, born in this country but speaks Finnish well. He used the name of Nels Kangas here.

We ask the comrades to clip this out and save it as we believe that Kangas will avoid the Finnish people for awhile and then appear again.

Chicago Finnish Workers Club,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SLOGANS FOR MAY DAY SHOULD BE LIVELY

New York.

Dear Comrade:

After several of our demonstrations during the past year, I have heard comment and criticism on the insufficient interest aroused by these important events because of the unimaginative way in which their purpose was presented to the onlooker. In our unemployed demonstrations, no attempt is made to dramatize the plight of the unemployed in the midst of America's plenty. Too often faith is shown in the effect on the mass mind of the simple unadorned slogans which are no doubt politically correct, but need dramatization to compel mass interest and support.

Every lower Party organ, every branch of our mass organizations, such as the I. L. D., F. S. U., L. S. N. R., T. U. U. L., L. S. U., Pioneers, Women's Councils, etc., should strive to prepare and present for public view in the demonstration, at least one dramatization of a working class demand, at least one live educational float or picture or sketch, or what you will.

In order that you may get the idea, I will describe here one effective development of our demands. In one demonstration for jobs and bread, a whole troop of children carried in their right arms, an empty milk bottle and shouted together, "Fill them up!" Their banners said, "We demand milk!"

A crude but effective replica of a fire-trap was carried with the slogan, "Strike for Lower Rents!" "Demand an end to fire-traps!" There can be no doubt that such a scene causes comment in the homes after the close of the demonstration.

In the May Day parade and demonstration, the Pioneer Troop of the Cuban Julio A. Mella Club will show a mud or clay reproduction of the island of Cuba with 30 American warships surrounding it. They will carry banners saying, "Down with American Imperialism and Hands off Cuba! Free Porto Rico and Philippines!" This will be their contribution to an intensely interesting demonstration.

Let our slogan for the May Day and all other demonstrations be, "Dramatize our slogans, symbolize our demands, enliven our demonstrations, enrich their content." Finally, to put this slogan into practice, I feel that a special subcommittee of the Agit-Prop Department should be formed to gather data and to spread it among the mass organizations, with special articles in the Daily Worker a few weeks before each major event of our movement for a Soviet America.

H. HADLEY, Organizer.
Y. C. L. Harlem 1.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

Those White Guard Songbirds

Dear Mike:

Emmet Saunder's letter in your column recently was swell. His burning indictment of the White Guardist decadence as it was demonstrated at the Prince Obolensky concert, coming from a music critic on a "respectable" bourgeois paper, is restating the position that proletarian music has taken in the past few years.

We're happy to hear this lucid confirmation of our stand that no good can come from a ". . . dying clan . . . from lips flabby with lust or thin with cruelty. . . ." Saunders could not have chosen a better characterization of the former butchers of the Russian masses who today in New York and all over the capitalist world still dream of lost power which they daily plot to regain. This sad exhibition given by the White Guardists at the Town Hall is nothing that would surprise us. Indeed this is as good a show of impotence as could be expected from people who still . . . "play at being aristocrats" . . .

Today we have to reckon with another kind of enemy—perhaps a more dangerous one. I'm referring to the Nazis who, in spite of their fourteen years of existence as a party, have to resort to our proletarian tunes which they put to Nazi words. To date the Workers Music League has definite information that the following proletarian songs have been put to use by the followers of Goebbels' Steel Romanticism: Eisler's "Comintern" and "Red Front," Shekhter's "The Iron Reserve," Hait's "Song of the Red Air Fleet," and, believe it or not, our battle song, the Internationale!

* * * *

Come Over On Sunday

AS CHAIRMAN of the Second Workers Music Olympiad (by the way, knowing how busy you are, I want to remind you that the event will take place Sunday, April 29, at City College) you will be able to hear as well as see the achievements of proletarian music during the past year in New York. It is true that to write music which it will be difficult or impossible for the Nazis to readily use is a tough job. At this Olympiad the following new works will be performed: Schaefer's "Storm Bird" (poem by Gorki, Yiddish text by Olgin), E. Swift's "Three Workers' Rounds," Adohmyan's "Red Soldiers Singing" (poem by J. Freeman), Sands' "Song of the Builders," and last, but not least, "Into the Streets May First" by Aaron Copland (after the poem by Alfred Hayes), the winning song of the New Masses—Workers Music League May Day Song competition.

There will be many new Soviet songs sung by the Finnish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Yugoslav, Freiheit Gesang, Daily Worker, and Italian choruses, in the competition for the Workers Music League Banner and the three honorable mentions, which will take place in the evening. In the afternoon a concert of instrumental music will be presented by a band, symphonietta, mandolin orchestra and balalaika orchestra.

We are certain that those workers who attended last years Olympiad will have every reason to be proud of our progress during the past year. We hope Saunders and his newspapermen friends will be there and with our singers, composers and musicians, will celebrate the Second Olympiad.

LAHN ADOHMYAN.

P. S.—By the way, the Workers Music League would like to get in touch with Emmet Saunders. With the assurance that we will keep it strictly confidential, will he please write us at 5 East 19th St.

* * *

New Life in the John Reed Club

Dear Mike Gold:

I recently noticed in your column several slighting references to the John Reed Club. It seems to me that you are rather unfair to the comrades in the John Reed Club, who of late have been active in a number of projects of great value to the revolutionary movement.

Although not a member of the organization, I am, however, well acquainted with its work, since I am a subscriber to their magazine Partisan Review, and attend the various forums and lectures which they organize. A number of years ago it might have been true to say that the writers of the John Reed Club were sectarian, but a reading of the two issues of Partisan Review will convince anyone, in my opinion, that this sectarianism is done with. In fact I believe that Partisan Review has not yet been rightly evaluated in the movement. It is the first of our literary magazines to have struck a sober note, having put an end to the "leftist" hysteria of the past.

The short stories that it has published have on the whole been as good technically as any that I have read in good bourgeois collections. And ideologically too they hit the bull's eye.

The poetry printed in Partisan Review is probably the best that has been seen yet in American revolutionary literature. It is charged with political actuality, and yet at the same time maintains a high standard of artistic achievement. It is never a fabric of depersonalized slogans as happens to be true of so much revolutionary poetry today.

The criticism seems to be written by writers who, besides being revolutionists, are also familiar with the traditions of literature and with the precise relation of forces on the literary scene. Too many comrades believe that the effectiveness of a book review, for example, can be measured by the height of its temperature. This, of course, is the fallacy of sectarianism. I believe that you, as one of the leading Marxist critics in America, should react more accurately to new literary phenomena.

I think it is necessary to support Partisan Review, as a magazine dealing with cultural problems, whose value cannot be gauged by immediate results. It is to proletarian literature what "The Little Review" was in its time to modern American literature. Although only a score of people read the latter, its influence has been visible among thousands of writers and readers who had never seen a copy of it. I suppose the circulation of Partisan Review is probably not more than a few thousand, mostly affecting writers and readers to whom literature is a specialized interest, but in the long run it will exercise a determining influence on the course of proletarian writing.

ALBERT HOFFMAN.

* * *

I. L. D. Publications

Dear Mike:

The I.L.D. is now preparing for the celebration of its ninth anniversary on June 28. In this connection we are especially anxious to obtain materials on the early history of the I.L.D. and copies of printed matter—pamphlets, leaflets, Labor Defenders, etc., that have been published in the nine years of the I.L.D.'s existence. Your column is probably the best place in the country to appeal for such materials. I wonder if you would do this for us.

What we need particularly is pamphlets published by the I.L.D. prior to 1931 and all sorts of posters and leaflets around various cases and campaigns carried on by the I.L.D. We have very little material, for example, around the Gastonia cases, around the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the Mooney case, etc. **We have practically no pamphlets published by the I.L.D. prior to 1931.** We need any loose copies of Labor Defenders prior to 1932. We have no copies of the Labor Defender for June, 1932, October, 1932, and November, 1932. We have no copies of the Labor Defender for March, June and August, 1933. We need at once all sorts of printed material around the Scottsboro case, on which we are preparing a special exhibit. We need documentary material on the early days of the I.L.D. and on pre-I.L.D. defense committees.

LOUIS COLMAN.

Soviet Poster Exhibit Feature at Film-Photo League Movie Ball Tonight

NEW YORK.—A remarkable exhibition of Soviet Posters will be one of the many features at the Film and Photo League Costume and Motion Picture Ball tonight at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St.

These posters which have just arrived from the Soviet Union cover a wide range of subjects including Education, Hygiene, the Moscow Subway, Child Health, Anti-Imperialist War, Anti-Fascism, the Second Five Year Plan and other topics relating to reconstruction in the fatherland of the working class.

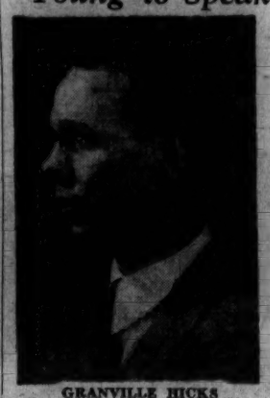
All of these posters will be auctioned off during the evening of the ball by Carl Brodsky, Chairman of the United Front May Day Committee, for the benefit of the May Day Committee.

Another feature of the Ball will be an exhibition of photographs by Margaret Bourke-White, Ralph Steiner, Bernice Abbott, Irving Browning, Alfredo Valente, and members of the Film and Photo League, showing workers in struggle against poverty, misery, and the N. R. A.

Tickets for the Ball can still be obtained at: Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St.; Film and Photo League, 12 East 17th St.; New Masses, 31 East 27th St., Phone GRammercy 5-9582 for Reservations $1 in advance. At door $1.50.

Symposium on 'C. P. Convention and Intellectuals' Tonight

Hicks to Preside; Gannes, North, Young to Speak



GRANVILLE HICKS

NEW YORK.—Joseph North, co-editor of The New Masses, whose stirring reports of the recent Convention of the Communist Party have evoked much favorable comment, will be one of the speakers at a symposium on "The Eighth Convention of the Communist Party and the Intellectuals," tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

North will speak together with Harry Gannes, member of the Editorial Board of the Daily Worker and Marguerite Young, of the Daily Worker Washington Bureau.

Granville Hicks, author of "The Great Tradition" and literary editor of The New Masses will act as chairman.

The symposium is being arranged jointly by The New Masses and the John Reed Club of New York.

WHAT'S ON

Friday

WORKERS SCHOOL Spring Festival, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Unity Theatre, Mara Tartar, Latvian Chorus, New Duncan Dancers.

SYMPOSIUM, "How Can We Stop War" at Coney Island Workers Club, 2874 W. 37th St., Friday, 8:30 p.m. Representatives Women's Peace Society, Marine Workers Industrial Union, Workers School, etc. Auspices American League Against War and Fascism. Adm. 20c.

LECTURE by Milton Howard, Editorial Staff Daily Worker at Tremont Prog. Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave., Friday, 8:30. Subject: "One Year of Roosevelt and Revolutionary Crisis."

ALBERT MALTZ, Co-Author of "Peace on Earth' on 'Stevedore and the Theatre As a Social Force," Friday night, 8:30, at American Youth Federation, 144 Second Ave., 8:30.

JACK STACHEL, Assistant Se'y, Trade Union Unity League, will speak for the first time at 1280 56th St., Brooklyn, Friday, 8:30. Auspices B.M.T. Unit. Subject: "Role of the Party in the Trade Unions."

FILM and Photo League Movie Ball at Webster Hall tonight. Tickets in advance at 13 E. 17th St., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., New Masses, 31 E. 27th St. $1 in advance; $1.50 at door.

TREMONT Workers Club will participate in parade called by Sect. 15 C.P.

STEVE KATOVIS Br. I. L. D. General Membership Meeting and mobilization for May 1 at Red Sparks, 64 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

COSTUME DANCE and Entertainment at Village Gymnasium Hall, 254 W. 4th St. at Christopher St. Subway Stop. Auspices Blk Reserve Bloor Br. I.L.D. Subscription, 35c. Excellent music and band.

UNITY THEATRE, 24-26 E. 23rd St., will present Credo-Class Collaboration-Death of Jehova-Broadway, 1933. Admission 35c.

A. L. SUGERMAN will lecture on "History and Significance of May First at Williamsburg Workers Club, 42 Manhattan Avenue.

PARTY, Unemployed Teachers Association. Bobby Lewis, "Men in White," will entertain, 33 E. 20th St., 9 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT to Celebrate Third Birthday of Br. 231 I.W.O. in Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave. cor Jerome Ave. Adm. 20c.

JUSTINE WISE TULIN, Asst. Corp. Counsel for City of New York on "Social Insurance in Soviet Union" at Prospect Park Br. F.S.U., 1071 Bergen St., near Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn. Adm. 15c., 8:30 p. m.

HAYS JONES, delegate from Marine Union in 1928, will report on "What I Saw in Soviet Russia" at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 947 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Adm. free. Auspices Williamsburg Br F.S.U.

LECTURE, Jerome Workers Club, Comrade C. Mitchell on "United Front on May Day," 1309 College Ave., Bronx.

GRAND CONCERT of Brownsville Youth Center, Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave., Mutusevich; Cibulsky; Misha Rappel; Gendel of "Artef" and Bill Siegel. Adm. 40c.

THOMAS BENTON, mural painter, will sing Hill Billy songs, accompanied by Harmonica Quartet. 8:30 p.m., Pierre Degeyter Club at 5 E. 125th St. Adm. 25c.

J. BRODSKY of I.L.D. on "South and Scottsboro" at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and 9th St., 8:30. Auspices, Forum Br. 500 I.W.O. Adm. 15c.

LECTURE at Prospect Workers Center, Howard Farmer, Longshore Organizer, on "May 1," 1157 So. Blvd., Bronx.

G. HUTCHINSON on "Sex and Marriage in the Soviet Union and in the United States" at American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Ave., 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE on Youth and Health by Dr. Warwick at 1009 Winthrop St., Brooklyn. Auspices, Youth Builders Br. 87 I.W.O.

LECTURE "Jew in Germany and Soviet Russia" by S. Sklaroff at 1401 Jerome Ave. (cor 170th Street). Adm. 15c. Auspices Mt. Eden Br. F.S.U.

LOUIS BORIG will speak on May Day at 25-30 Astoria Blvd., Astoria, L. I. at 8:30. Adm. free.

HAGOPA-Scottsboro Mass Meeting, Bedford Centre, 1063 Bergen St. near Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m. Auspices Melle Br. I.L.D. Adm. free.

ARE YOU A MEMBER of the Workers Bookshop Circulating Library at 50 E. 13th St. Also many new specials on sale now!

JOSEPH GILBERT will speak on "Recent Taxi Strike" at West Side Workers Club, 324 W. 70th St., 8 p.m.

Saturday

DANCE and Entertainment to celebrate 12 years of "Young Worker" Saturday, April 28, 8 p.m. at Y.M.H.A. Lecture Hall, High and West Kinney Sts., Newark, N. J. Adm. 15c. Auspices Y.C.L., Newark.

DANCE and Entertainment given by Technical Bureau F.S.U. at Village Gymnasium, 224 W. 4th St. near 7th Ave. and Christopher St. Balalaika Jazz Orchestra. Adm. 35c.

WELCOME Party for Shock Troupe of Workers Laboratory Theatre, winners of National Theatre Festival; Entertainment by Shock Troupe. Dancing till dawn. Refreshments; 42 E. 12th St. Adm. 35c.

MAXWELL BODENHEIM will read his revolutionary poetry at Fordham Prog. Club, 7 West Burnside Ave., 8:30 p.m. Also other attractions, including dancing till dawn. Adm. 25c.

SECOND ANNUAL DANCE and Celebration of City Council Associated Workers Clubs at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., Saturday, 8:30. Boxing, chorus, dramatics.

VETCHERINKA arranged by Bulgarian-Macedonian W. E. Club, Saturday, 8 p.m., 103 W. 24th St. Adm. free. Check Room 25 cents.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING Harlem International Br. Friends of Soviet Union, 87 West 128th St. Discussion on May 1 led by Bonchi Friedman, Dist. Sec. F.S.U., 8:30 p.m.

MAY DAY Concert and Dance at Boro Park Cultural Center, 1390 56th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, 8:30. Prominent speakers, dance orchestra, refreshments, etc.

SOLIDARITY DANCE of French and German Workers, Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St., Saturday, 8 p.m. Excellent program. Dancing till 3 a.m. Adm. 35c in advance; 40c at door.

HOUSE-PARTY given by Sacco-Vanzetti Br. I.L.D. at Robinson's, 1346 Elder Ave., Bronx, Saturday, 8:30. Entertainment, refreshments, good comradeship. Adm. free.

DANCE & Refreshments at 1401 Jerome Ave. cor. 170th St., Bronx. Adm. free. Auspices Mt. Eden Youth Br. F.S.U., 8:30.

CONCERT and Dance at 866 E. Tremont Ave., Saturday, 8:45 p.m. Auspices Tremont Prog. Club. Splendid program arranged including dancing to good orchestra.

LECTURE by Mrs. John Strachey on "Two Phases of American Capitalism" (After Civil War and After World War) Saturday, 8:30, at Theatre Collective, 83 W. 15th St. Adm. 25c. Auspices Theatre Collective Club.

Sunday

DANCE and Entertainment for comrades of Post 191, who are going on Bonus March, Sunday, April 29, 8 p.m. at 89 E. Third St. Adm. 15c. Ladies free.

NEWSREELS of Recent Strike Struggles and Demonstrations, including Taxi strike, Postal strike, Austrian Anti-Fascist and Armenian Anti-Fascist demonstrations, at 7:30 and 9:30 this Sunday night at May Day, Kim, etc., etc., will be shown Film and Photo League, 12 E. 17th St. Admission 15c. Comment by Lens of Daily Worker.

Philadelphia, Penn.

CONCERT and DANCE Friday night, April 27th at Garrick Hall, 507-09 N. Eighth St., 8:30 p.m. Excellent program followed by dancing. Auspices: City Committee and Jewish Workers Clubs of Phila.

JOHN REED CLUB of Philadelphia presents "Third Annual Follies Bourgeoises Mask Ball," Saturday evening, April 28, at Broad St. Mansion, Broad and Girard Aves. Dancing, entertainment, prizes, etc.

H. M. WICKS will speak on "The Strike Situation in Philadelphia" at the John Reed Club, 136 S. 8th St., Sunday, April 29th.

LECTURE by Maria Halberstadt on "Education in Nazi Germany" Saturday, April 28, at 8:15 p.m. at Labor Institute, 810 Locust St. Auspices Phila. Relief Committee for Victims of German Fascism.

Roosevelt Likes Paintings That Gloss Over Crisis

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 26.—President Roosevelt is so delighted with the thousand odd paintings, drawings, etchings, lithographs and other work that comprises the P. W. A's National Exhibition of Art at the Corcoran Gallery of Art here that he is seriously thinking of eliminating the fancy decorations scheduled for government buildings throughout the country and substituting paintings by artists now on the relief rolls. He was enthusiastic about the exhibit during today's press conference.

"There is not a single one of the pictures that shows despair; they are honest, hopeful pictures," the President said.

The foreword to the catalogue, written by Edward Bruce, declares that "the subject matter assigned to" the artists "was the American scene in all its phases. Within this scope the artists were given the utmost freedom of expression. . . . The works of art produced are the property of the government and are being placed in public buildings and parks throughout the country for their embellishment. The project has been a recognition of the value of culture and the arts in American life. . . . Whatever the future may hold, it is the conviction of those who have been associated with this movement that it has had an important influence on the artistic and cultural life of the people and has added a new and fine element to the service the State should render. The work shown in the present exhibition has been selected by the various regional committees in consultation with the Washington office. Each regional committee was allotted a number of works of art based on the quota of artists employed in that region."

With the exception of Glintenkamp's painting delineating a Communist street demonstration against imperialist war, Julius Bloch's drawing of a chained Negro prisoner listening to the tread of feet above him, and Nicolai Cikovsky's subdued "Union Square," the hundreds and hundreds of paintings and drawings would lead someone who just dropped, let us say, from Mars, to believe that "the American scene in all its phases" consists of Carl Van Vechten and Uncle Tom Negroes, well dressed and prosperous farmers, over-fed slum dwellers, humming railroad yards and factories, no unemployed, and esthetes of varying degrees of paleness.

According to the exhibit, the country is buzzing with work and singing, or, as Roosevelt put it, with hopefulness and no "despair." For there is nothing to tell of the suicides, the 16,000,000 unemployed, the Negro lynchings, the men who eat from garbage pails, the shootings of steel and agricultural workers who believed in the ballyhoo of the New Deal, the insanity rising from hopelessness. Nor is there any record of the fighting Baltimore Marine Workers—only docile Baltimore longshoremen loading a Japanese ship, presumably war supplies—of the United Front Negro and White Share Croppers, tubercular mine children, of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, auto, steel and coal strikers, entombed miners, the militant C. W. A. workers demonstrating for relief, police clubbing workers, veterans on the march—nothing that would show that the masses are awakening to their full stature of class-consciousness.

Obviously, nearly every one of these artists understood that the Roosevelt government expected them to reflect just what it desires millions of workers to think of the New Deal.

They got the password, no despair, and understood.

The art critic of the Scripps-Howard News, a fervent Roosevelt supporter, put it another way. "Is there any controversy in this show? Well, of course, people are going to pick pictures they like and pictures they don't like. But as far as point of view on current affairs goes, these artists seem to content themselves with portraying the scene and keeping their views to themselves.

"Only in the painting by Glintenkamp does there creep in a little placard 'Down with imperialist war,' borne by a crowd of people seen through cable ropes."

Stage and Screen

"Iolanthe" To Be Revived At Majestic Monday Night

"Iolanthe" will be the fourth in the series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals to be presented by the players now housed at the Majestic Theater. The operetta, which opens on Monday evening, will have William Danforth, Frederic Persson, Dean Dickens, Vera Ross, Roy Cropper, Herbert Waterous, Vivian Hart and Allen Waterous in the leading roles.

"Jig Saw," a new comedy by Dawn Powell, will open on Monday night at the Ethel Barrymore Theater, presented by the Theater Guild. The company includes Ernest Truex, Spring Byington, Cora Witherspoon, Eliot Cabot and Gertrude Flynn.

"Broken Shoes" Remains For Second Week At Acme

"Broken Shoes," the new Amkino release, will be held over for a second week at the Acme Theatre. The talkie was produced in the Soviet Union, and presents a graphic picture of the struggle of the German workers against the Nazis. The Soviet Newsreel, showing pictures of Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanev in Moscow, is also continuing for a second week.

Siqueiros to Lecture On Art This Sunday Afternoon at 3 P.M.

NEW YORK. — David Alfaro Siqueiros, internationally famous Mexican revolutionary artist, will speak on "The Artist and the Class Struggle" at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Siqueiros will discuss the artist and his place in present-day society; the social function of art and artists in the present crisis; propaganda vs. "pure art" in painting; and outdoor mural painting.

The affair is being arranged by the John Reed Club. Tickets are available at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., and John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave.

Jos. Brodsky Speaks On the South Tonight

NEW YORK.—Joseph R. Brodsky, chief counsel of the International Labor Defense and attorney in the Scottsboro case, will speak on "The South and Scottsboro" at a forum arranged by Branch 500 of the International Workers Order at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St., tonight at 8:30.

Benefit Saturday For Harlem Workers School

NEW YORK.—The Friends of the Harlem Workers School are giving a party at Unity Theatre, 24-26 E. 23rd St., on Saturday evening, April 28. Among the entertainers will be Bobbie Lewis from "Men In White," in a new number; Tony Kraber from the same play who will sing cow-boy songs; a young Negro dancer; Unity Theatre's dancers in a Tango; a blind Negro girl pianist, and some of the African Dancers in a "Sudanese Love Dance."

Down Tools, Demonstrate May 1st to force the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598!

TUNING IN

7:00 P. M.-WEAF-Baseball Resume
WOR-Sports Resume
WJZ-Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WABC-Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7:15-WEAF-Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOR-Front-Page Drama
WJZ-What Is Ahead?—H. L. Menken, Former Editor American Mercury
WABC-Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30-WEAF-Trappers Music
WOR-Sizzlers Vocal Trio
WJZ-George Gershwin, Piano
WABC-Armbruster Orch.; Jimmy Kemper, Songs
7:45-WEAF-The Goldbergs—Sketch
WOR-True Stories of the Sea
WJZ-Arlene Jackson, Songs
WABC-Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF-Bourdon Orch.; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Revelers Quartet
WOR-Jones and Hare, Songs
WJZ-Walter O'Keefe, Comedian; Ethel Shutta, Songs; Dolan Orch.
WABC-Men About Town Trio; Vivien Ruth, Songs
8:15-WABC-Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
8:30-WOR-Variety Musicale
WJZ-Carlos Gardel, Baritone
WABC-Rich Orch.; Mary Eastman, Soprano; Evan Evans, Baritone; Playboys Piano Trio
8:45-WJZ-Baseball Comment—Babe Ruth
9:00-WEAF-Lyman Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano
WOR-Osborne Orch., Interview
WJZ-Harris Orch.; Leah Ray, Songs
WABC-Emery Deutsch, Violin
9:15-WABC-Ruth Etting, Songs
9:30-WEAF-Variety Musicale; Pic and Pat, Comedians
WOR-Joseph Regneas Anniversary Program
WJZ-Phil Baker, Comedian
WABC-Jack Whiting, Jeannie Lang, Songs; Denny Orchestra
10:00-WEAF-Dramatic Sketch
WOR-To Be Announced
WJZ-Stories That Should Be Told—Fulton Oursler, Author
WABC-Variety Musicale
10:15-Current Events—H. E. Read
WJZ-Mario Cozzi, Baritone; Lucille Manners, Soprano
10:30-WEAF-J. Benny, Comedian; Bestor Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
WOR-Variety Musicale
WJZ-Fiske Jubilee Singers
WABC-Conflict-Dramatic Sketch
10:45-WABC-Columbians Orchestra
11:00-WEAF-Description, Pageant Metropolitan Opera Ball, Metropolitan Opera House
WOR-Weather; Moonbeams Trio
WJZ-Three Scamps Trio
WABC-Edith Murray, Songs

Silver Shirt Racketeer Discovers 'Jewish Plot'

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—In the 48-page pamphlet, "The Cause of Anti-Jewism in the United States," a published lecture by Irvin L. Potter, Box 162, Astor Station, Boston, Mass., which is being widely sold here at Silver Shirt meetings, quoted sentences are cunningly arranged so that isolated excerpts from the utterances or writings of prominent world figures seem to stand out as attacks upon Jews.

On the title page is a quotation from President Garfield: "Whoever controls the money of a nation, controls that nation." This, immediately above the title of the pamphlet gives the implication that Jews control the money. On the back cover is another quotation from one of Lincoln's messages to Congress: "The money power will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregate in a few hands." This sentence is so placed that the implication is that Lincoln was referring to the Jews.

This pamphlet, though an absurd piece of work to one who has even a hazy notion of what is happening in this world, is offered as a "scientific" analysis of "Jewish control of money throughout the world." Its quotations are isolated sentences from all sorts of persons, ranging from the unknown anti-semitic to the world-renowed scholar who made statements about money control without the slightest reference to Jews. But these are presented so that these scholars seem to be referring to Jews.

An example of how "facts" are disseminated by the Silver Shirts with the implications of authority behind the statements follows:

On July 22, 1922, some anti-semite (if I am not mistaken this was about the time Ford was getting excited in the Dearborn Independent) made a statement which was published in the Chicago Tribune. This statement appears in this pamphlet as follows:

"A Jew, Justice Lubitz Brandeis, ruled the White House by secret telephone"—Chicago Tribune, July 22, 1922.

The implication is that the Chicago Tribune is authority for this statement, and many of these retired farmers swear by the Tribune.

Another illustration:

"The Jew Paul M. Warburg was in some way connected with the passage of the Federal Reserve Act . . . By means of the income tax, every honest citizen has been forced to tell this group how much money he possesses, while the international bankers were allowed to dodge that duty, as revealed by the investigation of the houses of Morgan and Kuhn. What is the solution of our problems?

"Henry Ford says, 'Corral the fifty wealthiest Jews and there will be no more wars.'

"The Aryan Committee of the Universal Anti-Jewish League says, 'To supress wars suppress the Jews'."

"Scientific" analysis of Jews is presented in this fashion.

* * *

SINCE many of those to whom the Silver Shirts appeal to in this region are retired farmers who lost not only most or at least considerable of the depression but also children in the depression but also children in the World War there is bitterness in their hearts against war and those responsible for war. They hear talk of more wars. They do not understand it. They cannot understand talk of economics and markets, expansion and imperialism. But they can understand something specific — like a Jew. The radical organizer, the Communist who wants to overturn the government and collectivize their farms, is frequently a Jew; hence it is easy for them to believe that Communism is a "Jewish plot."

In a recent organizational drive by the Communist Party here some members joined who knew little, if anything, about Communism. Silver Shirts, solely on the Jewish question, took them away. Today these former party members are active Silver Shirters, convinced that Communism is a "Jewish plot."

The notorious protocols which even Henry Ford now knows are forgeries are still dragged out here by the Silver Shirts and used to excellent advantage in garnering the sheckels from the "suckers" as Capt. Case called them. To the vast majority of persons attending Silver Shirt meetings the protocols are something new, amazing and startling.

Dr. E. F. Webber, the natty German who made $360 for hating Jews and Communists during the week I was in Los Angeles found the pickings so good that he and his associates arranged for a return engagement on the protocols alone. A fairly accurate picture of the sort of "scientific" education Dr. Webber is dishing out can be had from the following:

"The Silver Legion advises the Jew to study the highest ranks of his own leaders. To familiarize himself with the aims and objects of the Sanhedrin, which lies just behind the INTERNATIONAL BANKERS (which in turn lie behind the Third International and Communism)."

This would make the International Bankers backing Communism!

In "Liberation," edited by the na- and widely distributed here at their widely distributed heer at their meetings, you can find news not available anywhere else because Morgan, Rockfeller, the International Bankers and the Communists have joined together to suppress it. For instance, in the copy I have before me I discover that "Russia is in convulsions." No news of these convulsions has seeped out except to the Silver Shirt agent in Switzerland. This convulsive news is that "the immense, nine storied building of the OGPU (in the Square Lubianska **has been entirely destroyed by fire**" (Silver Shirt emphasis).

This sort of stuff could be duplicated indefinitely, but it suffices to give the reader an idea of what is appearing in the Silver Shirt publications, and which their members are lapping up.

(To be continued)

New Masses Editor in Detroit Saturday Night

DETROIT. — Stanley Burnshaw, one of the editors of the New Masses, will speak here Saturday night, 8 p.m., April 28, on "Revolutionary Literature in the United States Today," at the Women's Federation Building, Hancock and 2nd Sts. under the auspices of the John Reed Club.

Behind Scenes of "Stevedore," A Play for Negro Rights

By MICHAEL BLANKFORT, DI-
(Director of "Stevedore")

IN a professional workers' theatre with low admission prices, things cannot be done on a lavish scale; it is necessary to develop a technique of poverty if such a project is to succeed. "PEACE ON EARTH" cost $5,800 before the curtain was raised, and its running expense averaged $3,500 a week. This was a quarter of what such an elaborate production would have cost on Broadway, but it is too high for a theatre like ours. "STEVEDORE," which opens this Wednesday night, cost about $4,300, although it has ten scene changes and eight sets. Running expenses are estimated at $3,000.

A unit set designed by S. Syrjala meets the Theatre Union requirements in most ingenious fashion Two trucks, or rolling platforms at the back of the set, and two quarter size revolving stages downstage make possible the quick changes from a restaurant, to a backyard, to a wharf, to a street, etc. The design cuts down the number of stage hands—only nine will be needed for "Stevedore"—almost a record for a show with ten changes.

A familiar canard of the white chauvinists is that Negro casts are "unreliable," and that many weeks are required to ready a Negro show. My experience with the thirteen Negro actors and actresses in "Stevedore" disproves this libel. Not only has our cast proved faithful in attending rehearsals and learning lines; the Negroes are responding to the play warmly, and contributing to its richness with lines and business of their own. They are competent and they work very hard at rehearsals—their approach to the acting problems of the play is intelligent and sensitive. I am sure that the play itself is partly responsible for the close cooperation I have had from the actors. Most of our cast are of Southern and of proletarian birth—they say over and over that the play "tells the truth" about the oppression of the black worker. Furthermore, although Stevedore is full of the color and richness of Southern life, it is not "quaint" or "picturesque." There are no stock "mammies" or night club jazz babies, or comic butlers, or any of the other false characters which colored actors and actresses are called on to play in the bourgeois theatre. One member of the cast, fresh from Hollywood roles as chief of the African tribes in the Tarzan pictures, expressed the feeling of the company when he said "I'd like to be in this play. I can be natural in this one."

* * *

THE Theatre Union's first concern is with what its plays say to its audience. We have gone to the workers for our audience, and in preparing our plays, we are guided by the actual struggles of the working class. In constructing **Stevedore**, Paul Peters and George Sklar based their material on real incidents, such as the East St. Louis race riots. They have consulted eyewitnesses and leaders of mass organizations on the problems raised by the play. In directing the play I am finding the weeks I spent in New Orleans around the docks and the workers' section an important aid in setting the general tone of the play. Several thousand feet of moving picture film of longshoremen at work, which I took in New Orleans, is a further help.

We are less interested in new "artistic" merits of our plays than we are in making them true and right for our audiences of workers. We are anxious to develop technically and artistically, and we believe that a workers' theatre will evolve its own technique. But this is a matter of time and experiment—a new style of acting and producing cannot be arbitrarily imposed. We feel sure that the best guide to our theatrical problems, as well as to our organizational problems, is "the interests of the majority of the people, the working people, the workers as class."

AMUSEMENTS

—2 Great Soviet Features!—
AMKINO'S Film Masterpiece
"Superior to Famous 'Road to Life'" —N. Y. Times.
BROKEN SHOES
A Soviet Talkie. English Titles
Soviet News Extraordinary!
SEE George Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff, acquitted in Leipzig Trial, arrive in Moscow—Red Army parades in Red Square in honor of 17th Congress of Communist Party, etc.
ACME THEA. 14th Street & Union Sq.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50 St & 6 Ave—Show Place of the Nation
Opens 11:30 A. M.—2nd Big Week
"STAND UP and CHEER"
with Warner Baxter & Madge Evans
plus an Elaborate MUSIC HALL STAGE SHOW

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. Now
PRESTON FOSTER & WYNNE GIBSON in "SLEEPERS EAST"
also:—"WOMAN UNAFRAID" with Barbara Weeks & "Skeets" Gallagher

ROBERTA
A New Musical Comedy by JEROME KERN & OTTO HARBACH
NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 42d St. Evgs. 8.40 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2.40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL's Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St. W. of B'way Ev.8.30 Mats.Thur.&Sat.2.30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
"MARY OF SCOTLAND"
with HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Ev.8.30Mats.Thur.&Sat.2.30

WALTER HUSTON in Sinclair Lewis'
DODSWORTH
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:40 Sharp Matinees Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:30

GILBERT & SULLIVAN STAR CAST
All this Week, "THE MIKADO"
Week of April 30, "IOLANTHE"
MAJESTIC THEA., W. 44th St., evgs. 8:30. 50c to $2.00. Mats. Wed & Sat. 50c to $1.50

The THEATRE UNION Presents
stevedore
by PAUL PETERS and GEORGE SKLAR
Thrilling drama of Negro and white workers on the docks of New Orleans
CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 108 W 14 St.
Eves. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45
TICKETS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE
30c-45c-60c-75c-$1.00 & $1.50. No Tax
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SECOND AVE. THEATRE
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Tonight, Friday Eve. Saturday and Sunday Evening, April 28, 29
MAXIM GORKY'S
Social Master Drama
Yegor Bulichev
Sunday Matinee April 29th
Sholom Aleichem's
Happy Comedy
Ristokraten
Tickets: 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 at Box Office of the Theatre

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1934

Defend Your Right to the Streets on May 1!

THE capitalist officials of two large cities, Birmingham and Detroit, have just handed down police orders forbidding the workers to assemble in the public squares for May Day demonstrations.

These police orders against the May Day demonstrations also make it clear that the workers cannot depend upon the capitalist officials for their democratic rights, but must themselves fight for and defend these rights.

The muzzling of May Day demonstrations is not only reminiscent of the blackest days of Czarism, but smells like the foul rule of Fascism.

The muzzling of May Day demonstrations, the attempt in many cities to place all kinds of obstacles and traps in the way of these working class meetings is only another expression of the growing Fascist character of the whole Roosevelt rule. The throttling of May Day meetings is only part of the Roosevelt program which is expressed in such measures as the Wagner Bill for the outlawing of all strikes, and the chaining of the workers to the tyranny of "compulsory arbitration."

The attempt to muzzle the working class May Day takes place when the capitalists face the greatest strike wave in the history of the country, as the five year economic crisis is swiftly developing into a general revolutionary crisis which brings the whole capitalist system face to face with the forces of the proletarian revolution.

The employers in Detroit fear a May Day demonstration because they know that such a demonstration may very well kindle the conflagration of a mighty auto strike, which would spread into the strongest fortresses of Wall Street reaction, the steel mills and coal mines.

The rich employers and landlords of Birmingham tremble at the thought of a May Day demonstration, for this will strike a blow at the whole system of lynch terrorism, jim-crow oppression. Such a demonstration, with white and Negro workers uniting in support of the strikers at the Wall Street Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, would strike a blow at one of the mightiest supports of Wall Street imperialism, the Southern lynch system.

The workers in every city must meet this reactionary challenge against their historic May Day of international struggle for Socialism and a better world.

We must be on guard against the provocateurs whom the police will no doubt send into our ranks deliberately inciting riot and bloodshed, by provoking occasions for police attack.

But we must resolve firmly that we will defend the basic democratic right to assemble in the public streets and squares to send our pledges to our brothers all over the world. Refuse to be browbeaten. Fight for the streets, for the right to assemble! Into the streets on May 1! Greet the great day of the international working class!

Push the Campaign for Workers Bill H. R. 7598

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has let it be known that he supports the Wagner-Lewis strikebreaking job reserves bill, and wishes that it should be enacted by Congress during the present session.

The sudden action of the government in pushing the Wagner-Lewis Bill with such energy is clearly due to the tremendous number of endorsements that have come in during the last weeks in support of the Workers Bill H.R. 7598. Only a few days ago the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers now in session in Pittsburgh, unanimously endorsed the Workers Bill. District 13 of the United Mine Workers also endorsed the Bill. These are in addition to close to two thousand locals of the American Federation of Labor, three State Federations of Labor—Iowa, Montana, Colorado—a large number of central labor bodies, such as Philadelphia, St. Louis, Providence, as well as about twenty-seven municipal councils, including Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Toledo, Canton, Rockford, Des Moines, Tacoma, etc., which called upon Congress to adopt the Workers' Bill.

Facing the efforts of Roosevelt-Wagner-Perkins, assisted by the leaders of the A. F. of L. and of the Socialist Party, who are loud in their praise of this strikebreaking bill, which denies insurance to 25,000,000 workers in this country, and grants a beggar's pittance to "faithful" workers who still have jobs and may be unemployed after July, 1936, we must immediately get on the job.

* * *

THE National Executive Board of the National Unemployment Council calls on all organizations—unemployed organizations, trade unions, veterans, home owners, fraternal and farmers organizations, etc.—also those that have already endorsed the bill, to do the following immediately:

1. Adopt resolutions demanding that your Congressmen immediately sign the round-robin petition now being circulated in the House of Representatives to take H. R. 7598 out of the Committee on Labor and onto the floor of the House.

2. Demand that your Congressmen support and vote for H. R. 7598.

3. Demand that your Congressmen inform your body that he is complying with the above demands.

4. Circulate copies of the Workers Bill H. R. 7598 at all shops, meetings of unions and other mass organizations. Ask them to pass resolutions endorsing the Workers Bill and send them to their Congressmen, and each individual worker to send a poct card to his Congressman asking him to support the Bill. (Material can be supplied by the National Unemployment Council, 50 E. 11th St., New York City.

5. Get your Central Labor Union to endorse the Bill and also to do the above.

6. Get your Municipal Council to do the same.

* * *

THE situation is urgent and all forces must be mobilized to put across the Workers Bill. The Party districts, sections, and units should rally all forces. The militant unions of the T.U.U.L. should make it their job to reach the independent unions and the oppositions in the A. F. of L. All live forces in the fraternal and other organizations must be mobilized to push this campaign immediately and with all energy.

Every May Day demonstration, outdoor and indoor, should present a special resolution endorsing the Bill and embodying all the above demands.

5 Nat'l Guard Units Elect for Ill. Anti-War Meet

S. P. Leaders Reject Fight Against Nazis

Anti-Nazi Conference Appeals to Socialists Over Chiefs' Heads

NEW YORK.—The United Anti-Nazi Conference Committee has issued an open letter to all members of the Socialist Party, inviting them to take part in the United Anti-Nazi Conference May 5 in Irving Plaza Hall, New York, following the rejection of the anti-fascist front by the Socialist Party leadership.

Julius Gerber, executive secretary of the Socialist Party, rejected an invitation to take part in the conference, which has been endorsed by many Workmen's Circle branches and A. F. of L. locals, as well as many other workers' and fraternal mass organizations.

"We as Socialists cannot co-operate with any group or organization in which the Communist Party plays a role, as their principles do not differ from Hitler, Mussolini, or Dollfuss," Gerber wrote, announcing his party's refusal to join the anti-fascist struggle.

"Here we have a clear example of the 'Communist issue' being used as an excuse by your leaders for non-participation in the struggle against Nazi oppression and persecution," says the committee's letter to Socialist Party members, in part. "No rank and file worker will ever believe that the principles of the Communist Party are the same as those of Hitler! This is an attempt on the part of your leadership to stop the growing movement of unity among the workers. . . .

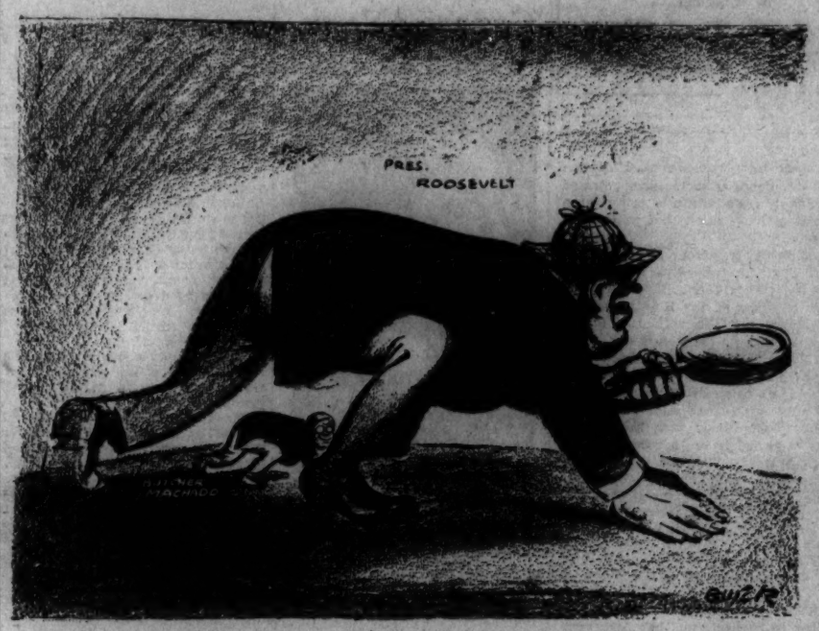
"One Solid United Front"

"We can and must stop the development of fascism, but this can be done only if we stand united—one solid front in the struggle against fascist terror and destruction of human rights.

"In this struggle we cannot eliminate any group of workers or professional people, regardless of their political affiliation. The Communists have been and are carrying on a relentless struggle against fascism, and not only have the right but the duty to participate in the organization of a united front movement to combat Hitlerism. The same duty and responsibility falls on you as Socialists, on the pacifists, trade unionists, Jews, Catholics, and all those sections of the working and professional class who are being victimized by the Hitler regime."

The letter concludes with a call to raise the question of the conference at all local meetings, and to elect delegates to appear at Irving Plaza Hall at 12 noon, May 5.

"None so blind as those . . ." by Burck



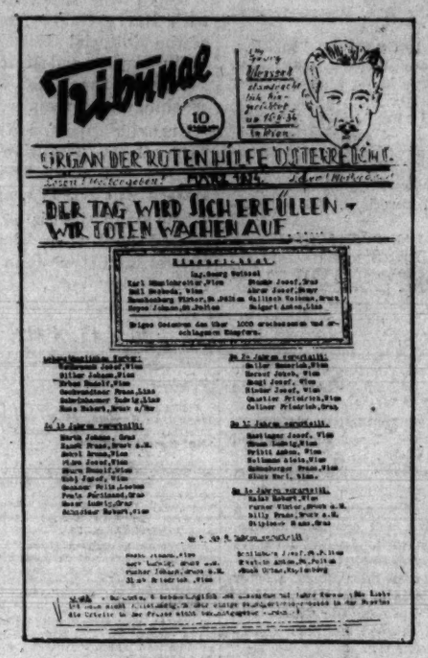
Illegal Austrian Red Aid's Paper, 'Tribunal', Out in Vienna Streets Despite Fascist Terror

NEW YORK.—A copy of one of the first issues of the illegal "Tribunal," organ of the International Red Aid of Austria (Austrian International Labor Defense), has just reached New York.

Mimeographed, it was distributed in several thousand copies in Vienna soon after the February massacre. At the top, it shows a portrait of Georg Weissel, heroic fire captain of Floridsdorf, Vienna, who died on the Dollfuss-Heimwehr gallows saying, "Long live the proletarian revolution!"

The first page is given over to the listing of some of the victims of the Austrian fascist courts martial. It lists nine executed; six imprisoned for life; six to 20 years; ten to 15 years; six to 12 years; four to 10 years, and seven to five to eight years.

The Austrian Red Aid, illegal since the summer of 1933, played the chief role in assisting the victims of Austrian fascism from the very beginning of the February struggle. Hundreds of Social-Democratic workers have enrolled themselves in it in recent weeks. For thousands of proletarian widows, orphans and dependents of the 9,000 workers now in the fascist prisons, it is the chief agency of assistance, along with the commission of the world committee of the International Red Aid, which is administering the many thousands of dollars sent from all part of the world for the relief of the victims of fascism.



Coal Miners, Steel Workers Represented

Youth Congress Against War and Fascism on May 13

CHICAGO, April 26.—Members of the 131st Infantry of the Illinois National Guard met this week and elected a delegate to the Illinois State Youth Conference Against War and Fascism, initiated by the youth section of the American League Against War and Fascism and to be held Sunday, May 13 at 9 a. m., in the Church of New Jerusalem, Lemoyne and California Ave., this city.

This is the fifth National Guard group to elect delegates to the conference, another group in the same regiment is also sending a delegate.

Miners Elect Delegates

Young miners throughout the Southern Illinois coal fields are sending credentials for their representatives to the meet. A mass meeting at Taylor Springs Tuesday elected two young miners; in Nakomis Youth Club and the Young Communist League have elected one delegate from Virden.

A conference against War and Fascism at Chicago University last Friday, with Socialists, Progressives, Independents and Communists in attendance, also endorsed the May 13 Conference and elected three delegates. A meeting to elect delegates will be held in the first week of May at the University of Illinois in Champlain, Ill.

Steel Workers to Elect

The steel mill workers of Gary are also to send youth delegates, while in Chicago, beside the stockyards, a special call has been issued to 1,500 grocery clerks on the Southside, members of the A. F. of L. William Senate of the Y. C. L. is touring the coal fields, arranging for the election of delegates.

The conference is expected to endorse National Youth Day, which will be observed May 30, with a huge youth rally in Washington Park.

Conference credentials can be sent to 160 North LaSalle St., Room 405.

Hitler Rejects Soviet Bid for Pact on Baltic

Refuses To Guarantee Independence of the Baltic States

BERLIN, April 26.—The German press published an announcement revealing once again the Nazi government's determination to carry out the war against the Soviet Union which Hitler has often announced, and which Alfred Hugenberg, as Hitler's representative openly announced at the London Economic Conference last year.

The Hitler government announces that it has rejected the Soviet Union's invitation to sign a treaty guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the Baltic states, as an extension of the non-aggression pacts which the Soviet Union has recently extended to 1945 with these states.

A spokesman for the German foreign office, in announcing that the Hitler government would not endorse such a treaty, added that Poland supported Germany in rejecting the pact, and had also rejected it.

Although Poland and Germany are not ready to agree entirely yet on joint action against the Soviet Union, with which Poland has entered into a non-aggression treaty, Poland and Hitler's Germany have signed a far-reaching agreement for political cooperation, and their rejection of the Soviet's new step to maintain peace reveals their determination to leave themselves free for the time when Poland and Germany have succeeded in temporarily composing their differences in a solid anti-Soviet front.

Baltimore Seamen Fight to Maintain Control on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

and was elected with eight others to present the men's case once more to federal relief officials.

The M. W. I. U. and the Unemployment Councils led the Seamen's fight to run their own relief project. This struggle, dating back over several years' exposure of "holy racketeers," social service workers who formerly administered relief to seamen, resulted in complete control by the rank and file last January. Within the past weeks, at the command of the social workers and steamship owners, city, state and federal officials combined in an effort to shut down the seamen's project. They withdrew all funds last week, and offered to "re-register" seamen for relief in a different section of Baltimore, in a project administered by relief officials who are closely connected with the social-worker racketeers the seamen defeated once, and on condition that the applicants agree to forced labor for their keep.

Seventy-two of the seamen marched on foot to Washington last week to protest and to demand continuation of the marine workers' control and of the standards they set up—standards never equalled under social-worker control and standards maintained at costs admittedly lower than formerly. Federal officials refused to grant this.

A total of ten ships have gone out on two-hour strikes in the Baltimore harbor in support of the unemployed seamen. The latter are picketing local and state relief headquarters.

The seamen's sub-committee, elected by the rank and file to administer relief are still feeding and sheltering the men in the seamen's project. Yesterday local officials sent for beds in which the seamen had been sleeping in rooming houses outside of the seamen's project proper.

The seamen's committee have obtained food and additional beds from lodging house keepers and some small business men along the waterfront and from workers' organizations. A Finnish Workers' club brought them potatoes and cash. Frank Little, state director of transient relief, received the delegation of 43 who marched to his office today and promised to give them an answer late today. He told them that Harry Greenstein, state director of transient relief, was in Washington conferring on the question with Federal officials.

Boycott Forced Labor Schemes

The seamen are boycotting the officials' proposals that they re-register: they are staying right in their own project in the Zimmerman Building on the waterfront, in the Union Hall and in the recreation hall which they forced local officials to provide.

The men unanimously declare that they will not give in to the shipowners' and government's attempt to break their project and their ranks.

1500 Hartford Men Win; Buffalo Aero Strike Is Solid

(Continued from Page 1)

One was arrested today. Five were arrested yesterday. Two got a suspended sentence, and three were released. State and town police were mobilized against the strikers. The union is organizing defence for the arrested pickets.

Workers refusing to transport material to the shop were fired. Many truckers were discharged for not carrying material to the struck shop.

There will be a meeting of the workers at the Chance Vought Co. tonight, and they will present their demands tomorrow. Between 400 and 500 are employed in this company. If the demands are not granted, they will join the Pratt & Whitney strikers.

The Communist Party is organizing mass meetings, raising the question of relief, and defense.

* * *

Buffalo Curtiss Men Solid
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—Two thousand aero strikers at the Curtiss Works here, demanding an increase in wages and union recognition, massed at a meeting yesterday and enthusiastically applauded Jack Stachel, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, who addressed the workers.

Analyzing the present strike wave and the N. R. A.'s role in suppressing strikes, Stachel went on to outline the steps for the strikers to pursue in winning their demands. His proposal to defeat all attempts of the N. R. A. Labor Board and A. F. of L. officials to break the strike was met with a storm of applause.

Unity of the strikers to defeat all strikebreaking attempts were previously shown on Monday night when the Labor Board decided to throw away their "hands off" policy and tried to mediate by claiming jurisdiction over the union. The strikers informed the union executives that it could only confer, but they only will negotiate for final terms. Following which the board and company called the meeting off after the company pleaded more time to study the situation before negotiations could be entered into.

Scranton Teachers Stage Second Strike

SCRANTON, Pa., April 26.—A strike was declared today by the teachers of the Mayfield Public School, to whom almost a year's pay is due, when the Board of Education announced that all contracts had to be voided, and asked the teachers to accept a general reduction in their salaries. This is the second time this year that the teachers have walked out. More than 1,100 pupils are affected.

HINDENBURG ILL

BERLIN, April 26. — Paul von Hindenbrug, 86-year old president of Nazi Germany, is suffering from an illness which requires daily visits to Dr. Ferdinand Sauerbruch, noted physician and surgeon. He is not confined to bed.

D. A. R. Dare Not Read Bid To Women's Anti-War Meet

NEW YORK.—The Daughters of the American Revolution met at their national convention in Washington and took the question of the next war very seriously. They are very much worried about the problem of the next war and the role that the United States will have to play—so worried that they passed resolutions asking for a bigger navy.

A copy of the call to the women of the United States, issued by the American Section of the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism, which will take place in Paris, July 28, 29, 30, 1934, was sent to Mrs. Magna of the D. A. R.

The letter which accompanied the call reads in part: "In view of the fact that one of the major problems being discussed at your convention is the danger of the coming war, we feel that the enclosed call addressed to the women of the United States should be read to the body of your convention. . . . We are confident that many of them will be interested in what we have to say."

The D.A.R. ladies were probably afraid that too many of the women present would be interested in the questions this call asks: "Why does Congress give billions of dollars for the building of warships? Why do hundreds of thousands of young men get semi-military training in the Civilian Conservation Corps? Why has the United States war budget been increased 197 per cent over the pre-war budget, the largest of any country in the world?"

Most of the ladies in the D.A.R. have spent small fortunes in tracing their genealogy back to the patriots who fought the Revolutionary War in 1776 and other statements in the call like: "Today fifteen million Americans are unemployed and starving in the midst of plenty. . . . You see the effects of this crisis in your children's torn shoes and your empty cupboards. . . . You know what it means to make ends meet on present day wages," would probably embarrass them too much.

No Answer

Mrs. Magna laid a sumptuous wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. It was probably tooon the globe.

Britain Building Air Fleet 'Second to None'

LONDON, April 26.—Great Britain is building up its air force so that it "will not be inferior to that of any country within striking distance," Ramsay MacDonald, premier and former Socialist, announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

much to expect her to read a call which states: "Another war means more crippled, more dead, more poverty. And maybe a gold star to show for a dead son, husband or sweetheart."

No answer was received from the D. A. R. The American Section of the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism will not allow this "rebuff" to interfere with its work of sending a strong delegation of working women, farm women, teachers, housewives, professionals, to Paris to join with similar delegations from all over the world and work out a program that will carry out a real struggle against war and fascism in every country

Roosevelt Decorates Marines for Killing Filipino Insurgents

WASHINGTON, April 26.—At the moment when the U. S. government has offered the Philippine Islands a fake "independence" which in fact keeps the imperialist noose as tight as ever around the throat of the Filipino masses, President Roosevelt yesterday presented congressional medals to two marine officers for "valor" in the bloody suppression of the Filipino uprising of 1901.

Colonel David D. Porter was bemedaled for leading a force which killed 30 Filipinos and captured and destroyed quantities of food and weapons. Col. Hiram Bears, of New York helped Porter in the murder.

N. Y. FRENCH, GERMAN SOLIDARITY FETE

NEW YORK.—French and German workers will fraternize at a solidarity dance arranged by Clarte, the New York French Workers' club, and the German Workers' club, tomorrow, in the Labor Temple, 247 East 84th Street, beginning at 8 p. m. A chorus, orchestra, and Workers' Laboratory Theater performance are part of the program.

Down tools May 1st! Rally the fight against the N.R.A.'s attacks on living standards and workers' organizations.

Assemble in 2 Divisions for N.Y. May 1 Parade

United Front Committee Indicates Assembly Points

NEW YORK—Two assembly locations for the May Day parade have been set by the United Front May Day Committee, one at Battery Pl. and the other from 17th to 22nd St., west of Eighth Ave.

The lines of march will unite and converge on Union Square in one solid eight-column line after a thrilling parade through the downtown and mid-town district.

* * *

DIVISION ONE

Assembles at Battery Place between State and West Sts., in columns of four, facing State St. at 9 a.m.

Organizations will form in the following order:

1.—UNITED FRONT COMMITTEE.
2.—Massed Colors
3.—Marine Workers
4.—Metal Workers Union (Shops and Groups)
5.—Workers Ex-Servicemen's League
6.—Irish Workers Clubs
7. Unemployment Councils nad Relief Workers
8.—Young Communist League.
9.—Young Circle League.
10.—National Student League
11.—Furniture Workers
12.—Tobacco Workers
13.—Red Front
14.—All Latin-American Workers Orgs.
15.—All Anti-Imperialist League Groups
16.—Chinese and Japanese Groups
17.—Anti-Fascist Organizations
18.—Italian Workers Clubs and Centers
19.—Scandinavian Workers Clubs, Orgs.
20.—English Clubs
21.—Ukrainians
22.—Lithuanians.
23.—Jewish Workers Clubs
24.—Office Workers Union
25.—Labor Sports Union

All organizations must strictly adhere to the formation order as listed.

All organizations should be prepared to double into columns of eight with the least delay and confusion upon reaching Houston St.

All Down Town and Brooklyn workers unaffiliated shall assemble and march with the Unemployment Council column.

It has been arranged that all banners of all organizations shall be massed at the head of the Division.

DIVISION TWO

Assembles 11 a.m. in the following orders

1.—T.U.U.C. officers, 17th St. West of Eighth Avenue.
2.—All Needle Trades Unions, 18th St., West of Eighth Avenue.
3.—Food Workers Industrial Unions:
(a) Amalgamated; locals and groups.
(1) Building Trades: A. F. of L. locals, independent unions.
(2) Needle Trades Oppositions and Groups.

19th STREET WEST OF EIGHTH AVENUE

1.—Printers
2.—Shoe Workers
3.—Laundry Workers
4.—Suit Case and Bag
5.—Taxi Drivers and Transport
6.—Suspender Makers
7.—Hosiery Workers
8.—Textile Trimmers
9.—Paper Workers.
10.—Hatters
11.—Jewelry
12.—Pocketbook Workers
13.—Miscellaneous Ind. Unions
14.—Education Workers
15.—Technical Workers
16.—Medical
17.—Professional Groups
18.—Photographers
19.—Cleaners and Dyers
20.—Sign Painters
21.—Building, Maintenance
22.—Social Workers
23.—All Miscellaneous Trade Union Groups
24.—John Reed Club
25.—Artef
26.—Pen and Hammer

20th STREET WEST OF EIGHTH AVENUE

1.—International Workers Order
2.—Freiheit Singing Society
3.—Mandolin Orchestra
4.—Russian Organizations
4.—Russian Organizations

21ST STREET WEST OF EIGHTH AVENUE

1.—Icor
2.—Friends of the Soviet Union
3.—International Labor Defense
4.—Womens Councils
5—League of Struggle for Negro Rights
6.—Finnish Workers
7.—Greek
8.—South Slavs
9.—Hungarians
10.—Checho Slovaks
11.—Armenians
12.—Esthonians
13.—French
14.—Turkish Clubs
15.—Bulgarian Clubs

22ND STREET WEST OF EIGHTH AVE.

1.—Rumanians
2.—Latvians
3.—Polish Organizations
4.—Left Poale Zion
5.—Jewish Workers University
6.—Workers School
7.—Theatre Groups
8.—Dance Groups
9.—Workers International Relief
10.—Pierre Degeyter Club
11.—United Front Supporters
12.—Anti-War Groups
13.—All Miscelaneous Groups

PIONEERS will assemble at 36th St. West of Eighth Ave. at 4 p.m.

All individual members of A.F.L. and Independent Unions assemble with Trade Union Group in their industry.

All organizations or groups not listed above assemble behind last unit on West 22nd St.

All columns in Division Two to march as the rear of Division One passes their respective assembly streets.

Downtown Line Forms 9 a.m. at Battery Place

German Women Fight Nazi Oppression

NEW YORK.—Throughout Germany, in the shops and on the market place, manifestations of discontent and out-and-out resistance from working class women is seen. These few examples of recent actions, taken from a pamphlet on "Women Under Hitler Fascism," now being printed by the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, are highly significant.

One hundred women were dismissed by the Card Box factory in Berlin. They were ordered to register as unemployed at the factory instead of at the labor exchange, as they ordinarily would. When the firm announced that the unemployed women would have to work an hour a week without pay "to make up for the trouble" they caused the management when they registered, the women refused. In two days, the firm withdrew the order.

Women workers of the A.G.F.A. factory defeated a threatened wage cut by militant action. When a National Socialist came to address them, they heckled him because he was completely silent about their bad working conditions and the announced wage cut.

In a shoe factory in Berlin, the women workers packed into every shoe box, leaflets protesting against rising food prices. In a Hamburg rubber factory, the women threatened to strike when a number of them were dismissed. The dismissal order was withdrawn.

The wages of women workers in the General Electric plant in Berlin were cut from 64-68 pfennigs to 50-55 pfennigs. But when the fascist management attempted to cut the hourly rate still further, to 40-50 pfennigs, the determined opposition of the women forced them to retreat.

In a textile factory where operators earned 50 marks a week (about $12), the Nazi officials demanded contributions of 7 per cent of their wages for the N.S.B.O. (Nazi factory organization). The women directly accused the officials of extortion. Storm troopers came, but were unable to intimidate the women. Only when the officials of the N.S.B.O. said that all those who failed to pay the 7 per cent would be sent to concentration camps, they grudgingly complied.

Even the highly colored and censored Nazi press sometimes shows a little reflection of the ferment among the women workers. One of Hamburg's leading papers reports that the local labor office recently tried to "induce a number of unemployed young women factory workers to work in the country.

"About 300 young unmarried factory women workers were brought together," the report continues, "to assign them to jobs on the farms. One hundred and fifty of the 300 women said they were too ill. Not one of the 300 girls volunteered for farm work in spite of repeated appeals! . . . Thirty girls voluntarily (?) gave up their unemployment relief rather than accept jobs in the country with adequate (?) pay. In 52 cases unemployment relief had to be cut out as the unemployed women refused to accept the work offered. The remainder, about 200 girls, finally declared themselves ready to accept the work after their obligations and the consequences of a refusal had been explained to them. . . .

"Experience is showing that the sending of unemployed to the country encounters repeated resistance."

JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY!

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

Two million copies of this manifesto have been printed in leaflet form. They can be ordered from the Communist Party, Box 87, Station D, New York City at $1.00 per thousand. Cash must accompany orders.

In Two Sections—Section Two | DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1934 | America's Only Daily Workingclass Newspaper

Against the "New Deal" of Hunger, Fascism and War! For the Revolutionary Solution of the Crisis!

Manifesto of the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States

TO ALL WORKERS OF THE U. S. A.:

We speak to you in the name of 25,000 members of the Communist Party who elected the delegates of this Eighth National Convention; in the name of several hundred thousand workers who elected fraternal delegates from trade unions, unemployment councils, workers' clubs, fraternal societies; in the name of the miners, steel workers, metal workers, auto workers, textile workers, marine workers, railroad workers, whose delegates constitute a majority of this convention.

To you, the working class and toiling farmers of the United States, this Convention of workers addresses itself, to speak a few plain words about the crisis, and about the possibility of finding a way out.

The crisis of the capitalist system is becoming more and more a catastrophe for the workers and toiling masses. Growing millions of the exploited population are faced with increased difficulties in finding the barest means of livelihood. Unemployment relief is being drastically cut and in many cases abolished altogether. Real wages are being reduced further every month, and labor is being speeded up to an inhuman degree.

The vast majority of the poor farmers are slowly but surely being squeezed off the land and thrown on the "free" labor market to compete with the workers. The oppressed Negro people are loaded down with the heaviest economic burdens, especially of unemployment, denied even the crumbs of relief given to the starving white masses, and further subjected to bestial lynch law and Jim-Crowism. Women workers and housewives are especially sufferers from the crisis, and from the fascist movements to drive them out of industry. Millions of young workers are thrown upon the streets by the closing of schools and simultaneously are denied any chance to earn their living in the industries.

What the "New Deal" Has Given the Workers

The suffering masses have been told to look to Washington for their salvation. Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal have been decked out with the rainbow promises of returning prosperity. But the bitter truth is rapidly being learned that Roosevelt and his New Deal represent the Wall Street bankers and big corporations—finance capital—just the same as Hoover before him, but carrying out even fiercer attacks against the living standards of the masses of the people. Under Roosevelt and the "New Deal" policies, the Public Treasury has been turned into a huge trough where the big capitalists eat their fill. Over ten billion dollars has been handed out to the banks and corporations, billions squeezed out of the workers and farmers by inflation and by all sorts of new taxes upon the masses. Under the Roosevelt regime, the main burden of taxation has been shifted away from the big capitalists onto the impoverished masses.

The N.R.A. and the industrial codes have served further to enrich the capitalists by establishing fixed monopoly prices, speeding up trustification, and squeezing out the smaller capitalists and independent producers.

The labor provisions of the N.R.A., which were hailed by the A. F. of L. and Socialist leaders as "a new charter for labor," have turned out in reality to be new chains for labor. The fixing of the so-called minimum wage, at below starvation levels, has turned out in reality to be a big effort to drive the maximum wage down to this point. The so-called guarantee of the right to organize and collective bargaining has turned out in reality to be the establishment of the company unions. The last remaining rights of the workers they now propose to take away by establishing compulsory arbitration under the Wagner Bill, camouflaged as an attempt to guarantee workers' rights. Roosevelt has given official governmental status to the company unions, in the infamous "settlement" in the auto industry. This new step toward fascism is announced as a "new course" to apply to all industries.

All these domestic policies are openly recognized as identical in their content with the measures of professed fascist governments. This rapid movement toward fascism in the United States goes hand in hand with the sharpening of international antagonisms and the most gigantic preparations for war ever before witnessed in a pre-war period. More than a billion dollars has been appropriated for war purposes during this year. A large proportion of this has been taken directly out of the funds ostensibly appropriated for public works. Hundreds of millions are being spent on military training in the so-called Civil Conservation Camps, run by the War Department.

The policies of the government in Washington have one purpose, to make the workers and farmers and middle classes pay the costs of the crisis, to preserve the profits of the big capitalists at all costs, to establish fascism at home and to wage imperialist war abroad.

A. F. of L. and Socialist Party Leaders Support Roosevelt

How can the workers and farmers fight against these policies which are driving them into starvation? The leaders of the A. F. of L. have openly identified themselves with the policies of the Roosevelt administration. To the extent that these leaders control the trade unions, they prevent or demoralize the struggles of the workers and deliver them helpless into the hands of the capitalists. The Socialist Party supports the A. F. of L. leaders and endorses and actively supports every particular policy of the New Deal: inflation, NRA, AAA, PWA, CWA, CCC, Wagner Bill, etc., hailing these fascist and war measures as "steps toward Socialism."

It is clear that the workers and farmers cannot fight back the capitalist attacks unless they break away from the policies of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders. As against the united front which these leaders have set up with the capitalist government, the toiling masses must establish their own working class united front from below, against the capitalist class and the Roosevelt administration.

Only the Communist Party Fights for the Workers

Only the Communist Party has consistently organized and led the resistance to the capitalist attacks. The enemies of the Communist Party try to scare away the workers and farmers from this struggle by shouting that the Communist Party is interested only in revolution, that it is not sincerely trying to protect the living standards of the masses. They do this in order to hide the fact that they, one and all, pursue the single policy of saving the profits of the capitalists, no matter what it may cost in degrading the living standards of the masses.

The Communist Party declares that wages must be maintained no matter what is the consequence to capitalist profits.

The Communist Party declares that unemployment insurance must be provided at the expense of capitalist profits.

The Communist Party declares that the masses of workers and farmers must not only fight against reduction in their living standards, but must win constantly increasing living standards at the expense of capitalist profits.

The Communist Party declares, if the continuation of capitalism requires that profits be protected at the price of starvation, fascism and war, for the masses of the people, then the quicker capitalism is destroyed, the better.

Only Unemployment Insurance Bill Is That of the Communist Party

It is no accident that the only serious project for unemployment insurance that has come before the Congress of the United States is the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 7598, which was worked out and popularized among the masses by the Communist Party. Only the Communist Party has made a real fight for unemployment insurance and by this fight finally forced before the Congress the first and only bill to provide real unemployment insurance.

It is no accident that the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is being bitterly fought not only by the Republican and Democratic parties, but also by the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party leaders, as well as by little groups of their satelites, Musteites, Trotskyites, and Lovestonites.

It is no accident that whenever a big strike movement breaks out, the capitalist press shrieks that it is due to Communist infuence, and the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders wail that the masses have gotten beyond their control.

It is true that all struggles for daily bread, for milk for children, against evictions, for unemployment relief and insurance, for wage increases, for the right to organize and strike, etc., are directly connected up with the question of revolution. Those who are against the revolution, who want to maintain the capitalist system, are prepared to sacrifice these struggles of the workers in order to help the capitalists preserve their profits.

Only those can courageously lead and stubbornly organize the fight for the immediate interests of the toiling masses who know that these things must be won even though it means the destruction of capitalist profits, and who draw the necessary conclusion that the workers and farmers must consciously prepare to overthrow capitalism.

The crisis cannot be solved for the toiling masses until the rule of Wall Street has been broken and the rule of the working class has been established. The only way out of the crisis for the toiling masses is the revolutionary way out—the abolition of capitalist rule and capitalism, the establishment of the Socialist society through the power of a revolutionary workers' government, a Soviet government.

Example of the Revolutionary Way Out

The program of the revolutionary solution of the crisis is no blind experiment. The working class is already in power in the biggest country in the world, and it has already proved the great superiority of the Socialist system. While the crisis has engulfed the capitalist countries—at the same time in the Soviet Union, where the workers rule through their Soviet power, a new Socialist society is being victoriously built.

The Russian working class, from its own resources and its Socialist system, restored the national economy which had been shattered by six years of imperialist war and intervention. It overcame the age-long backwardness of Russia and brought its industrial production to the first place in Europe, to more than three times the pre-war figure. It rooted out the last breeding ground of capitalism by the successful inclusion of agriculture in the Socialist system. It completely abolished unemployment and tremendously raised the material well-being and cultural standards of the toiling masses. Upon the basis of its Socialist system, the Soviet Union has become the most powerful influence for peace in an otherwise warmad world.

Its victories are an unending source of inspiration and encouragement to the toiling masses of every country. They are the living example of the possibility of finding a way out of the crisis in the interests of the toilers. The experience of the victorious workers of the Soviet Union before, during and after the seizure of power, throw a brilliant light showing the path which must be followed in every land, the path of Bolshevism, of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The Workers Took the Wrong Path in Germany and Austria

In the same period of successful testing of the Bolshevik road in the Soviet Union, we have also the example of the results of the policies of the Socialist Parties of the Second International. The The Socialist Parties stood at the head of the majority of the working class in Germany and Austria. The revolutionary upheavals of 1918 in these countries placed power in the hands of the Socialist Parties. Their leaders repudiated the Bolshevik road, and boasted of their contrasting "civilized," "peaceful," "democratic," "gradual transition to Socialism" through a coalition government together with the bourgeoisie on the basis of restoring the shattered capitalist system. To this end they crushed the revolution in 1918.

They followed the policy of "the lesser evil," supported the government of Bruening with its emergency decrees against the workers, disarmed the working class, led the workers to vote for Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and finally crowned their infamy by voting in the Reichstag for Hitler after having paved the way for fascism since 1918. In Austria they supported the Dollfuss fascist government as the "lesser evil," until the moment when Dollfuss turned his cannons against the homes of the Austrian workers.

Their "civilized" methods opened wide the gates for the most barbarous regime in the modern history of Europe. Their "peaceful" methods gave birth of the most bloody and violent reaction. Their "democracy" brought forth the most brutal and open capitalist dictatorship. Their "gradual transition to Socialism" helped to restore the uncontrolled rule of finance capital, the master of Fascism. The German and Austrian working class, after 16 years of bitter and bloody lessons of the true meaning of the policies of the Socialist Parties, of the Second International, have now finally begun to turn away from them and at last to take the Bolshevik path.

U.S.A. Is Ripe for Socialism

In every material respect, the United States is fully ripe for Socialism. Its accumulated wealth and productive forces, together with an inexhaustible supply of almost all of the raw materials, provide a complete material basis for Socialism. All material conditions exist for a society which could at once provide every necessity of life and even a degree of luxury for the entire population, with an expenditure of labor of three or four hours per day.

This tremendous wealth, these gigantic productive forces are locked away from the masses who could use them. They are the private property of the small parasatic capitalist class, which locks up the warehouses and closes the factories in order to compel a growing tribute of profit. This paralysis of economy in the interest of profit, at the cost of starvation and degradation to millions, is enforced by the capitalist government with all its police, courts, jails and military.

There is no possible way out of the crisis in the interest of the masses except by breaking the control of the State power now in the hands of this small monopolist capitalist class. There is no way out except by establishing a new government of the workers in alliance with the poor farmers, the Negro people, and the impoverished middle class.

There is no way out except by the creation of a revolutionary democracy of the toilers, which is at the same time a stern dictatorship against the capitalists and their agents. There is no way out except by seizing from the capitalists the industries, the banks and all of the economic institutions, and transforming them into the common property of all under the direction of the revolutionary government. There is no way out, in short, except by the abolition of the capitalist system and the establishment of a Socialist society.

What Is "Americanism"?

The necessary first step for the establishment of Socialism is the setting up of a revolutionary workers' government. The capitalists and their agents shriek out that this revolutionary program is un-American. But this expresses not the truth, but only their own greedy interests. Today, the only party that carries forward the revolutionary traditions of 1776 and 1861, under the present day conditions and relationship of classes, is the Communist Party. Today, only the Communist Party finds it politically expedient and necessary to remind the American working masses of how, in a previous crisis, the way out was found by the path of revolution. Today, only the Communist Party brings sharply forward and applies to the problems of today that old basic document of "Americanism," the Declaration of Independence.

Applying the Declaration of Independence to present day conditions, the Communist Party points out that never was there such a mass of people so completely deprived of all semblance of "the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." Never was there such "destructive" effects upon these rights by "any form of government," as that exerted today by the existing form of government in the United States. Never have the exploited masses suffered such a "long train of abuses" or been so "reduced under absolute despotism" as today under capitalist rule. The "principle" which must provide the foundation of the "new government" mentioned in the Declaration of Independence is, in 1934, the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat; the new form is the form of the workers' and farmers' councils—the Soviet power. The "new guards for their future security," which the workers must establish, are the installing of the working class in every position of power, and the dissolution of every institution of capitalist class rule.

What a Workers' Government Would Do

The first acts of such a revolutionary workers' government would be to open up the warehouses and distribute among all the working people the enormous unused surplus stores of food and clothing.

It would open up the tremendous accumulation of unused buildings—now withheld for private profit—for the benefit of tens of millions who now wander homeless in the streets or crouch in cellars or slums.

Such a government would immediately provide an endless flow of commodities to replace the stores thus used up by opening up all the factories, mills and mines, and giving every person a job at constantly increasing wages.

All former claims to ownership of the means of production, including stocks, bonds, etc., would be relegated to the museum with special provisions to protect small savings. No public funds would be paid out to anyone except for services rendered to the community.

Unemployment and social insurance would immediately be provided for all, to cover all loss of work due to causes outside the control of the workers, whether by closing of factories, by sickness, old age, maternity, or otherwise, at full wages without special costs to the workers.

Such a government would immediately begin to reorganize the present anarchic system of production along Socialist lines. It would eliminate the untold waste of capitalism; it would bring to full use the tremendous achievements of science, which have been pushed aside by the capitalist rulers from consideration of private profit. Such a Socialist reorganization of industry would almost immediately double the existing productive forces of the country. Such a revolutionary government would secure to the farmers the possession of their land and provide them with the necessary means for a comfortable living; it would make it possible for the farming population to unite their forces in a co-operative socialist agriculture, and thus bring to the farming population all of the advantages of modern civilization, and would multiply manifold the productive capacities of American agriculture. It would proceed at once to the complete liberation of the Negro people from all oppression, secure the right of self-determination of the Black Belt, and would secure unconditional economic, political and social equality.

With the establishment of a Socialist system in America, there will be such a flood of wealth available for the country as can hardly be imagined. Productive labor instead of being a burden will become a desirable privilege for every citizen of the new society. The wealth of such a society will immediately become so great that, without any special burdens, tremendous surpluses will be available which can be used as free gifts to the economically more backward nations, in the first place, to those which have suffered from the imperialist exploitation of American capitalism, Cuba, Latin America, Philippines, China, to enable these peoples also to build a Socialist society in the shortest possible time.

Fight for Bread Is a Fight Against Capitalism

The capitalist way out of the crisis lies along the way of wage cuts, speed-up, denial of unemployment insurance, fascism and war. The revolutionary way out of the crisis begins with the fight for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, for wage increases, for relief to the farmers—through demonstrations, strikes, general strikes, leading up to the seizure of power, to the destruction of capitalism by a revolutionary workers' government.

The Communist Party calls upon the workers, farmers and impoverished middle classes to unite their forces to struggle uncompromisingly against every reduction of their living standards, against every backward step now being forced upon them by the capitalist crisis, against the growing menace of Fascism and war. The Communist Party leads and organizes this struggle, leading toward the only final solution—the establishment of a workers' government.

The establishment of a Socialist society in the United States will be at the same time a death blow to the whole world system of imperialist oppression and exploitation. It will mark the end of world capitalism. It will be the decisive step towards a classless society throughout the world, towards World Communism!

Join the Communist Party of U. S. A.

On this page you have read the Manifesto which was adopted by the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party held recently in Cleveland. It presents an incisive analysis of the present situation confronting the workers and puts forward the immediate, burning demands of the workers and farmers and all those oppressed by capitalist rule. It presents the Communist way out of the present crisis.

How do you stand? If you agree with this fighting program, join the ranks of the Communist Party, the best and only fighter for the working class. Fill out the attached application and mail in it to Box 87, Station D, New York City.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Betrayal Role of Negro Misleaders Must Be Exposed

By JAMES W. FORD

THE First of May this year falls at a time when the capitalists are carrying out the most brutal terrorist attacks along with systematic plans lowering the standards of living of the workers of the United States and the further enslaving of those colonies of American imperialism such as Cuba, the Philippines and Haiti. These attacks are especially directed against the Negro people.

Roosevelt went into office a year ago, promising the return of prosperity, increase in wages, aid to the unemployed. A year later we find the collapse of the N. R. A. and the New Deal, everywhere except help to the rich (which it did) and not the poor. This nobody can deny.

C. W. A. has been stopped, throwing hundreds of thousands of workers again out of work and, in turn, off relief which they formerly had. C. W. A. workers are supposed to live off what they "earned" on the C. W. A. jobs.

The codes—what did they mean? The codes were put into operation in order to spread or level down the wages of the workers. The wage differentials for Negroes (jim-crow wages, supported by the Negro reformists, notably, Dr. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, the Negro philantrophic institution in Alabama), together with the program of plowing up cotton plants, have threatened the Negro nation in the South with extermination, and what is more, dragging down with them the poorly paid white workers on the farms and in the mills of the South. This is shown by the fight of the coal barons in Alabama to maintain the wage differentials in the South.

During this year we have seen the most brutal terror and torture of the Negro people. To recite a few examples: that Roman Holiday at Princess Anne, Maryland; that week of jubilee of legal lynchings in Alabama and Louisiana when a slaughter of nine Negroes was carried out in one week in Alabama alone; the brutal attack upon the welcome to Mother Wright in Harlem; the systematic torture of Angelo Herndon, that intrepid fighter for the unity of Negro and white workers in Georgia; the torture of the Scottsboro boys in the county jail in Birmingham, Alabama, supported by the race leaders. This is capitalism in the United States on May 1st, 1934.

Roosevelt announces that "I am a tough guy."

There is no doubt about it, the Roosevelt government heads towards fascism. Fascism is being developed around a varied program, a few examples: first an intense nationalistic program (in the struggle for markets) — "my country right or wrong." "Down with Jews, Negroes and foreign-born workers." The U. S. A. capitalists are trying frantically to find her allies to attack the Soviet Union. War! War! War! rends the air! on May 1st, 1934. Plunge the workers into War! That is the slogan. Only the working people by mass action and organization can head off this rapid development towards fascism and war. These are the struggles for May Day, 1934.

* * *

THE struggle for the liberation of the Negro people is tied and bound up with the aims and traditions of May Day.

May Day is day of struggle against capitalism and for socialism, for a Communist Society. May Day symbolizes the best fighting traditions, achievements and victories of the working class throughout the world. Its significance is profoundly expressed in the Workers and Farmers Government of the Soviet Union, where by mighty class action the workers and farmers have captured power and are welding together a workers' State, where hundreds of formerly oppressed nationalities have been liberated.

It is to the honor of the American working class that May Day had its origin in the United States. The movement for a shorter working day, covering a long period of bitter and heroic struggle, gave birth to May Day. From 1800 onward the Amercian workers struggled against working 14, 16 and 18 hours per day, which culminated in the great strike of May 1st, 1886. The achievement of the 8-hour day was a most brilliant victory of the American worker.

The capitalists answered with brutal terror. On May 3, 1886, six workers were murdered at the McCormick Harvester Works at Chicago; on May 4, agent provocateurs (this was later proved) threw a bomb into a squad of Chicago police killing several of them, for which six working class leaders were framed-up and hanged. These martyrs are the best and most beloved fighters of the American working class. One of them, a German, Parsons, was the husband of Mrs. Parsons, a Negro woman now living in Chicago; she is among the few survivors of this great period.

What meaning has May Day for the Negro people? Following the death of slavery, the labor movement of the U. S. A. began a most rapid growth around agitation for the 8-hour day. The Negroes, freed from chattel-slavery were thrown into wage-slavery. But withal they remained an enslaved nation, with fetters of peonage, the denial of all democratic rights still clingling to them. It became the historic task of the American labor movement to support and carry forward, in its fight for the liberation of the workers from the new capitalist regime, the struggle for the liberation of the Negro people.

* *

MARX has summarized this tradition in his brilliant analysis of the Civil War period by the following sentences which appeared in "Capital" published in 1867:

"In the United States of America, any sort of independent labor movement was paralyzed so long as slavery disfigured a part of the republic. Labor with a white skin cannot emancipate itself where labor with a black skin is branded. But out of the death of slavery a new vigorous life sprang. The first fruit of the Civil War was an agitation for the 8-hour day — a movement which ran with express-like speed from the Atlantic to

JAMES W. FORD

the Pacific, from New England to California."

It has been left to the best and most advanced sections of the working class of the U. S. A., bringing around it all the oppressed masses, to maintain and carry forward this noble tradition. This is symbolized in practice in the struggles organized on May Day by the Communist Party against the whole capitalist regime of terror, worsened conditions and national oppression of the Negro people.

The leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the leaders of the Socialist Party and the Negro reformist leaders try to hide these historical conclusions and traditions from the American workers and the Negro people.

The Negro reformist leaders support the whole capitalist regime of terror against the Negro people; they support the N. R. A. and code differentials for Negroes, the New Deal and the whole Roosevelt program of attacks against the masses in the United States, in Haiti and Cuba.

Moreover, where the leaders of the A. F. of L. and the leaders of the Socialist Party perpetuate white chauvinism among white workers against the Negro workers, the Negro reformist leaders sow distrust among the Negro masses against the white workers, in support of the white capitalist rulers.

An outstanding example of this was the declaration of Frank Crosswaith, a Negro socialist leader who declared at the famous Madison Square meeting that "Communists are pigs because they have the nature of pigs." The Communists are the outstanding fighters for unity in the working class, and particularly outstanding fighters for Negro rights and Negro liberation. Especially the white Communists have been the most self-sacrificing fighters in the Scottsboro case, in hundreds of other cases for Negro freedom, while Norman Thomas and Crosswaith are the breakers of unity, in May Day actions, in actions for the support of the Austrian workers. Their unity is with LaGuardia, William Green, Matthew Woll, all enemies of the working class and haters of the Negro people. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, a Communist leader, typifies those white leaders of the Communist Party and the American labor movement who carry forward the traditions that have been handed down to us by Karl Marx, Lenin and Stalin, on the Negro question.

The Negro reformist leaders in their attack on the Communist Party and the struggle for a united front May Day declare that Karl Marx never lived in the U. S. A., never knew anything about the Negro question in the U. S. A.

Robert Vann, Negro editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, assistant attorney general of the Roosevelt government, declares that the Negroes in rags are taking it and should smile through this economic crisis in support of Roosevelt.

The Negro reformists are the other side of the capitalist coin for splitting the ranks of the working class; they, with their petty bourgeois nationalist hatred, support the white capitalist against the working class movement.

May Day demands the fighting unity of the Negro and white workers against the whole system of exploitation and oppression, against war and fascism, for the Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), against national oppression and for Negro liberation, for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon. Stop the torture of Thaelmann, that great working class leader of Germany.

Negro workers into the streets on May 1st. Come into united action with the most advanced sections of the working class, against the Negro reformist leaders and especially those of the N. A. A. C. P. who support the torturing of the Scottsboro boys. Fight for the freedom of the Cuban, Haitian and Filipino masses from the domination of American imperialism. Forward to a Soviet America!

The Daily Worker gives you the truth about the Soviet Union, the truth about working-class strikes in the United States and abroad. Subscribe to the Daily Worker today.

Our International Unity Is the Source Of Our Growing Revolutionary Strength

"Our World Party, the Communist International, guarantees worldwide victory of the proletariat"

(The following are the concluding remarks of Comrade Browder's report delivered at the 8th Convention of the Communist Party held in Cleveland on April 3 to 8, 1934).

* * *

"IT is the source of our greatest strength that in our work in the U. S. A. we are not isolated from our brothers in the rest of the world.

"We are organizationally united in one World Party with all that is most fearless, devoted, honest and energetic in the working class of every capitalist country, as well as of the toiling masses struggling for their liberation throughout the world.

"We draw additional strength and inspiration from the magnificent achievements of our brother Communist Party in China, which stands at the head of the powerful and growing Chinese Soviet Republic.

"We are proud and inspired by our unity in one Party with such fighters as George Dimitroff and his comrades, who, single handed, met and defeated the Nazi murder bands in the courts of Leipzig.

EARL BROWDER
General Secretary of the C.P.U.S.A.

* * *

"IT is our strength that we are of the same Party with Ernst Thaelmann, and the thousands of heroic fighters in the German Communist Party, who, through prison cells and concentration camps, defying the Nazi headsmen, maintain and carry on every day struggle for the overthrow of Hitler.

"We take special pride in the achievements of our brother Communist Party in Cuba, which roused and led the mass upheaval that overthrew the bloody Machado, and which is now gathering the forces of the Cuban masses to drive out Machado's successors and establish a Soviet Republic of Cuba.

"We are stronger in the knowledge that the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands stands shoulder to shoulder with us in the joint struggle to overthrow American imperialism.

"Our work in the United States gains additional power from the fact that, reaching across the border, both north and south, we grasp the hands of our brother Communist Parties of Canada and Mexico. Throughout Latin-America, our brother Parties are challenging us to socialist competition as to who can strike hardest and quickest against the imperialists and their agents.

* * *

"WHEN we contemplate the tasks of struggle agianst imperialist war, for the defeat of our own imperialism, our muscles are further steeled by the knowledge that our brother Communist Party of Japan is blazing the way for us by their heroic struggle for the overthrow of Japanese imperialism in the midst of war.

"Above all, do we arm ourselves with the political weapons forged by the victorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with the mighty sword of Marxism-Leninism, and are strengthened and inspired by the victories of socialist construction won under its Bolshevik leadership, headed by Stalin.

"Our World Communist Party, the Communist International, provides us the guarantee not only of our victory in America, but of the victory of the proletariat throughout the world."

What May Day Means For Negro Masses In U. S.

By CYRIL BRIGGS

TO THE Negro masses, May Day with its traditions of revolutionary struggles and unity of ALL toilers is of special significance.

On this May Day, 1934, the question of a vigorous, united struggle of ALL sections of the toiling population against fascism and war is a life-and-death question for the

CYRIL BRIGGS

toiling masses. It is of special urgency for the Negro masses, harassed by unemployment, unparalleled mass misery, jim-crow, denial of existence, jobs and relief, increasing fascist terror (49 reported lynchings in 1933), and the furious sharpening of national and social oppression in all sections of the country.

The bloody attacks on the Jews and other minority groups in fascist Germany, Austria, etc., the Nazi dictum of sterilization for the small Negro population in Germany, are a sinister warning to the Negro people of what to expect under fascism.

New Deal Victimizes Negroes

The increasingly savage attacks on the Negro masses by the "New Deal"—rank discrimination under the N. R. A. code differentials of lower wages for Negro workers, governmental jim-crowism in the U. S. Senate and House restaurants, cotton plough-under and agricultural reduction programs, sentencing hundreds of thousands of Negro croppers and poor farmers to virtual starvation—are all omens of what the Negro people may expect under a fascist dictatorship of finance capitalism.

Growing fascism carries with it a strengthening of white chauvinist propaganda aimed to poison the minds of the white workers and divert the rising anger of the working class against its worsening conditions inward upon itself, pitting Negro and white workers, native and foreign born, against each other, diverting the mass anger away from the capitalist class responsible for our misery. In the fascist conspiracy against the American working class, every effort is being made to disrupt the rising revolutionary struggles of Negro and white toilers against the "New Deal" program at home and for consolidation of the "national front" for imperialist aggressions abroad.

* * *

THE fight against chauvinist ideology is therefore a central point in any effective struggle against fascism and war. The nationalist poisoning of the masses must be persistently combatted by all sincere opponents of war and fascism. The white workers must be convinced that the jim-crow policies of the A. F. of L. leaders, their barring of Negroes from membership in many A. F. of L. unions, their denial of the Negro workers' right to any job, are against the interests of the working class.

The sabotage of the Negro liberation movement by the Socialist Party leaders, their pernicious theories of the Negro liberation struggles as a race war against the entire white population, of the separation of the national revolutionary struggles of the Negro masses from the proletarian revolution, of "laying off the race question" as a "T. N. T. mine in the South" (menacing the capitalist-landlord system of national oppression and plundering of the Negro masses), must be exposed as in the interests of the Southern slave drivers and the whole capitalist class.

Expose Bearers of White Chauvinism

These social bearers of white chauvinism within the working class must be pilloried before the workers in their true light as enemies of both the Negro and white toilers, as people working in the service of the capitalist class, paving the way, as did the Socialist parties in Germany and Austria, for fascism and imperialist war. The 13th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International issued a ringing call for a relentless fight on chauvinist ideology. Comrade Kuusinen, reporting on Fascism and War, declared:

"In our work in mobilizing the masses against fascism and the war danger we must now, more than ever before, pay attention to the struggle against chauvinist ideology . . . Evasion of this difficult task, or even mere passivity and silence on this question, indicates in the present conditions, the most dangerous opportunism in the struggle against fascism and war, the abandonment of the most important and urgent tasks of the revolutionary education of the toilers."

The Negro masses, like the white toilers, are searching for a way out of their present intolerable conditions. Like the white toilers, they are bedevilled by misleaders who seek to hide from the masses the truth that there is only one way out of the capitalist morass of mass misery and suffering: the revolutionary way out, the example provided by the Soviet masses, by the victorious October Revolution which overthrew Tsarist oppression and emancipated ALL sections of the toiling population of Russia.

National Minorities in U. S. S. R.

The October Revolution achieved the social emancipation of the Russian working class and the national liberation of the oppressed nationalities in a land that was formerly correctly described as the prison house of nationalities. Today we see these formerly backward nationalities, liberated by the October Revolution, achieving to tremendous economic, social and cultural heights under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Soviet workers, under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin, have abolished national oppression, unemployment, insecurity and the harassing fear of poverty from their land. Their example points the way out to the toilers and nations still enslaved under capitalism.

Demonstrate this May Day against fascism and war, against national oppression and plundering of the Negro masses, against the increasing fascist attacks on the entire working class, directed with especial fury against the Negro masses. For the defense of the Soviet Union, the stronghold of the world proletariat and of the liberation struggles of the Negro and colonial masses.

Lenin's Famous Leaflet to the Russian Workers Calling for United Struggles Against Capitalism

By V. I. LENIN

This leaflet was written by Lenin for May Day, 1895. This direct appeal reached many workers, though the leaflet had to be distributed secretly because of the close watch by the czarist secret police. Comrade Lenin points here to the need of united struggle against capitalism.

COMRADES, let us consider our situation carefully; let us contemplate the conditions under which we lead our lives. What do we see? We work hard, we produce countless riches, gold and tissues, brocade and velvet; we haul iron and coal from the depths of the earth; we construct machinery. All the riches of the world are created by our hands, are produced by our sweat and blood. What compensation do we get for our forced labor? If we had our deserts, we ought to live in good houses, wear good clothes and, at any rate, not want for our daily bread. Nevertheless, we all know that our wages hardly suffice to provide us with a bare existence. Our masters reduce the rate of wages and force us to work overtime, they impose unfair fines on us, briefly, they oppress us in every possible way and if we are dissatisfied, they turn us out without more ado.

We have often convinced ourselves that all to whom we apply for protection prove to be henchmen and friends of the masters. We workers are kept in the dark; we are given no education lest we should want to fight for the improvement of our condition. We are kept in bonds, we are driven out of work, we are forbidden to fight; anyone who resists the oppression is deported and arrested. Darkness and bondage are the means by which the capitalists and the government, which does everything for their advantage, holds us captive.

What means have we for improving our position, for raising our wages, for reducing our hours of work, for enabling us to read instructive books and for protecting ourselves from insult? Everyone's hand is against us; that of the masters, who live all the better the worse off we are, and that of their lackeys, of all those who live on the crumbs which fall from the capitalist's table, and who keep us in ignorance and bondage for their advantage. We cannot look for help from any quarter, we can only depend on helping ourselves. Unity is our strength; our weapon is firm unanimous and unrelenting resistance to the masters. They themselves have known for a long time in what our force consists, and use all efforts to keep us disunited and to prevent us from realizing that the interests of us workers are common interests. They reduce the rates of wages, not all at once but one step at a time; they introduce foremen and payment by piece-work, even reducing the rates of wages arbitrarily, laughing in their sleeve when they see that we wear ourselves out at our work.

* * *

EVERY dog, however, has his day, patience wears out in the end. During the past year, the Russian workers have shown their masters that the submission of the slaves has been replaced by the steadfast courage of those who do not yield to the insolence and shamelessness of the capitalists who hanker after unpaid work. Strikes have broken out in a number of towns; in Jaroslav, Tejkov, Ivanovo-Vossnessjensk, Bielostok, Vilna, Minsk, Kiev, Moscow and other towns. The majority of the strikes ended with the victory of the workers but even in those which failed, the failure was only apparent. As a matter of fact, the strikes thoroughly frighten the masters, cause them great losses and compel them to make concessions for fear of fresh strikes.

Even the factory inspectors are beginning to get busy, and to discover beams in the eyes of the factory owners. They are usually blind until the workers open their eyes by striking. How, indeed, can we expect the factory inspectors to notice mismanagement in the factories of such influential people as Mr. Thornton or the shareholders of the Putilov Works? We have given the gentlemen plenty to do, here in St. Petersburg. The strike of the weavers at Thornton's, of the women cigarette makers at Lagerme's, of the spinners at Lebedev's, at the factory for the mechanical production of shoes, the movement of the workers at Konig's, Voronin's and at the docks have shown that we have ceased to be callous sufferers, and that we have thrown ourselves into the battle.

Lenin addressing Red Army soldiers in Sverdlov Square, Moscow, during the early days of the Soviet republic.

As is well known, workers from many factories and works have formed a fighting union for the liberation of the working class and with the object of disclosing all abuses, of doing away with mismanagement, of fighting against the insolent tyranny and oppression of our unscrupulous exploiters and attaining complete liberation from their rule. The union distributes pamphlets, the very sight of which freezes the blood of the masters and their lackeys. It is not the pamphlets which they dread, but the possibility of our united resistance, the demonstration of our tremendous force, which we have shown them more than once.

We workers of St. Petersburg and members of the union call upon all our comrades to join our union and to promote the great work of the union of the workers in a fight for their own interests. It is time for us Russian workers also to burst the chains with which the capitalists and the government have bound us, to join our brothers, the workers in other states, in the fight, for us to march under a common banner on which is written: "Workers of all countries, unite!"

IN France, England, Germany and other countries, in which the workers have already united in strong unions and have conquered many rights for themselves, they are inaugurating a general day of celebration for labor on April 19th (in other countries this is May 1st).

They forsake the stuffy factories, march with music and banners in serried ranks through the main streets of the town, thus showing the masters their ever increasing strength; they gather in numerous well attended meetings, in which speeches are held and the victories won over the masters in the past year are enumerated while plans of campaign for the future are drawn up.

Fear of a strike prevents any single employer from imposing fines on the workers who do not turn up at their work on that day. On that day the workers remind the masters of their chief demand: the limitation of the working day to 8 hours—8 hours work, 8 hours sleep and 8 hours recreation. This is what the workers of other states are now proclaiming. There was a time, and that not so long ago, when they also, like ourselves at present, had no right to proclaim their needs, when they were oppressed by want and disunion just as we are today; but by obstinate fighting and through great sacrifices they have gained the right to discuss in common the cause of the workers.

Let us wish for our brothers in other countries, that their fight may very soon result in the desired victory; that the time may soon come when there are neither masters nor slaves, neither capitalists nor workers, when all will work equally and all will enjoy life reasonably and on equal terms.

Comrades, if we act unitedly and harmoniously, the time is not far distant when we also, in firmly welded ranks, shall be able, without distinction of race or creed, openly to join this common fight of all the workers of all countries against the capitalists in the whole world.

Our muscular arm will be raised and the shameful chains of slavery will fall; the working people of our Russian country will rise, and the capitalist and all other enemies of the working class will be filled with terror.

Greetings to the Daily Worker on May 1st

Mohegan Colony Unit Communist Party

Br. 165 International Workers Order Bronx, N. Y.

Mutualista Obrera Mexicana New York City

Lenin Br. 228 International Workers Order Bronx, N. Y.

Workers of Carnival Lunch New York City

Workers of Ale Rail New York City

Klein Workers Section of Office Workers Union Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unit 431, Section 4 Communist Party New York City

Hungarian Br. 1026 International Workers Order New York City

Workers of Cheerful Cafeteria Brighton Beach, N. Y. C.

To O'Connor, O'Brien, Thompson and Connolly, from a Fenian's granddaughter, New York City

In memory of Joe Freedman Unit 29, Section 14, C. P. New York City

Br. 615 International Workers Order New York City

Br. 85 International Workers Order New York City

Br. 36 International Workers Order New York City

Marxism-Leninism Class No. 1 Workers School New York City

Communist Students of New York University New York City

Harry Simms Branch International Labor Defense New York City

Clarte, French Workers Club New York City

Br. 147 International Workers Order New York City

Maxim Gorki Br. 705 International Workers Order Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ukrainian Educational Workers Organization 66 East 4th St., New York City

DISTRICT 2

New York City
Unit 407, Section 4:
Michael Sala
P Anastan
Max
Zanelli
Colonello
B Ricchebriono
Angelo Carena
M Sucato
A Berger
Peter Karas
IWO Br 1006:
John Woroolyk
C Orobi
John Rayko
M Friedman
Paul G
K E
K Smalley
J Wivsanski
M Tyminski
M S
O L
P Fedorow
M Kameck
J C
S Kostuo
M Yudish
P N
J Magerowsky
M Kondrat
M W
V Kaputko
P Sinuta
K S
Br91 IWO:
Victor Landea
E L
Charles Fox
A Levin
G Ginsberg
Sec. 2, Unit 7 B:
Morris Berman
K Rappaport
S Davidowitz
S Klein
Sally
M Cohen
Goldberg
E Miller
E. Rosenkrantz

Sec. 2, Unit 35:
T Newhouse
Joseph Varos
J Perlmutter
Vera Kabotsky
B G
R B
L Giedrichs
M Levine
S S
B Simon
Bonedman
Eva
S Panzer
Sara Ariran
Miriam
Sarah Levin
Belver
A Forenden
F Goldberg
H Ipitz
A Schwartz
Rose Heisler
M Dittman
R Lomonosoff
F Sevitz
Eva Quertore
E F
Ruth Doum
Viola Lipcher
Nat Goldberg
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Heomin
Barber
P Lefsky
Benkos
Maurovitz
C G
S N
M Kruger
Miriam
Erlich
H Wortz
M Slavin
Ray Gold
G Bilgore
S Green
G Golub
Sarah Borner
M Koyner
Sthel Korongel
Rose Altschuler

Brooklyn, N. Y.

M Cogan — B Silver
M Alpert — May Roseman
C Weinstein — B Chernin
S Garber — M Blatt
A Kruber — F Antonofsky
M Guswell — S Kruger
S Miller — T Kupenline
H Y — N Birnbaum
M Marcus — R Wette
J Widrow — J Elsman

Workers of C. Weinberg Dress Shop 335 W. 35th St., New York City

Cedarhurst, L. I.

B Wolny — Romanetti
D Groscher — Paul Leib
Gelach — Paul Jonyer
Reurschel
Hochreiter — Liebe

International Workers Order Br. 1006 788 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

Ella Reeve Bloor Branch International Labor Defense 524 Hudson St., New York City

Tom Mooney Br. International Labor Defense New York City

Greetings Jacob Dainoff Br. 807 International Workers Order

Greetings M. J. McCormack New York City

Secton 2, Unit 28 S

L Gardner — Pearl Kleinman
Jennie — Green Sam
Esther — Mr. Star
Ida — Maidenbaum
Eva — Berg
Gladys — F.
Nodels — Sigman
Frieda Miller — Idam M

Secton 2, Unit 17

D Ionesen — Betz
F P — Faulhaber
T Hofmann — Hernie
Arthur DeLia — Kaman
M Batto — T Quaroni

Lucy Parsons, Widow of Slain Haymarket Martyr, Describes 1886 Massacre

By BILL ANDREWS
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

THE first May Day demonstration? Yes, I'll tell you about it. It was what today we call a United Front," said Lucy Parsons, widow of the Haymarket martyr, Albert Parsons.

This grey-haired woman was an active fighter for the workers in 1886, when May Day was born out of the struggle of the Chicago workers for the eight-hour day. Today she still stands in the ranks of the working class, and is honorary chairman of the Chicago United Front May Day Conference.

She speaks of the general strike of '86, emphasizing her points with a wave of her hand.

"The capitalist class was not organized then as they are now. They were unprepared then and in fact poo-pooed our intended strike.

"But the working hours were long, people were disgusted and when the day came the bosses thought there was really a revolution coming. They were scared out of their wits. They tried every means to get the workers back."

"Every means" . . . These are the words of a front line fighter, not an 'objective' historian. Lucy Parsons knows what police terror means.

"There is no telling the desperation of the police that day," she says.

"But it was so much a united front that none but a handful of all the thousands in Chicago would go near the factories."

* * *

LUCY PARSONS knows the value of unity. Forty-nine years ago she saw the united power of the workers smash all provocation, all terror, in the general strike that began May First, 1886. As you talk to her, you get the feeling more strongly than ever that the so-called leaders of labor, the Socialist and A. F. of L. bureaucrats, are something foreign to our class, something frantically trying to destroy what the militant workers of Chicago had begun to build years ago.

"The bosses began to sign up the same day," she continues, speaking of the first May Day.

She goes on to tell of the Haymarket Massacre. The meeting was called to protest the killing of six pickets at the McCormick plant on May 3. No one realized at the time the tremendous significance of this mass meeting.

Lucy Parsons tells the story in the following way, "So little did we think of the Haymarket Square meeting that we held another meeting at Fifth Avenue (now Wells Street). Spies called Parsons to speak at the meeting at Haymarket. The whole meeting from where we were, came over to the other meeting.

"Parsons got up to speak. Mayor Harrison, who was present, admitted that the meeting was peaceful, and went away. It was threatening rain. After Parsons spoke he held out his hand and said that it looked as if the meeting would have to break up. Spies followed him on the platform.

"Parsons was not at the meeting when the bomb was thrown. We left the meeting and waited at Lake and DesPlaines, when we heard the bomb."

Parsons left the city until the trial was held, at which the working class leaders were framed up on the charge of throwing the bomb into the meeting. But during the trial he turned, and walked into the capitalist court, deliberately handing himself over to the authorities.

Comrade Parsons said, "He thought he could get a fair trial. His forefathers were Americans, and so on."

* * *

ALBERT PARSONS was wrong. The boss class, for all the attempts to whip up national hatreds, to divide the workers, is not fooled by its own demagogy. Albert Parsons died on the gallows, with his foreign-born comrades, for the 'crime' of leading the workers in struggle. No one knows who threw the bomb, but Parsons, Spies and the rest were guilty of interfering with the profits of the capitalists.

Lucy Parsons, old now, and not so active, still carries on the fight. She is giving her best efforts to carry on what her husband fought for, the united front of the working class in struggle against capitalist oppression.

This woman, sitting in her rocking chair, her chin cupped in her hand, is an inspiration to every worker. She is herself a part of the revolutionary tradition of the Chicago working class, a tradition that survives and is carried on by the Communist Party, a tradition that will smash through every effort of the Social-fascists to divide and confuse the workers.

HAYMARKET, 1934

"In the name of the people of Illinois, I command Peace!"

The Historical Background of May Day In the United States 1886-1934

By JAMES S. ALLEN

A HALF century has intervened since the first May Day demonstration in the United States. Born in the struggle for the eight-hour day, May Day has become the property of the international working class movement. With this movement it has grown, until today it has reached a full revolutionary meaning. The Communist International is at one and the same time its legitimate guardian and its leader. The American Federation of Labor has long since deserted this day of struggle and replaced it with its own sedate Labor Day, a day of peace with the employers. The Socialist Party continues to cling to May Day—one should say, the spirit of May Day still persists among its rank and file, and the leaders are forced to remember it from year to year. But who will doubt that only the Communists today render complete revolutionary homage to this creation of the American workers?

May Day has always belonged to those who claimed it, not in words, but in making it the occasion for the mass expression of the foremost demands of the working class. The struggle for the eight-hour work day was always setting the workers into mass motion during the Civil War. Since then, the best traditions of American labor are connected with it. It was proclaimed in 1866 by the foundation congress of the National Labor Union, the first really national organization of labor in the United States, as one of its principal demands. A few months later the International Workingmen's Association (the First International) incorporated the eight-hour day in its program. It was the kernel of the Eight-Hour Leagues, led by an outstanding labor leader of the post-Civil War period, Ira Stewart. The struggle for the eight-hour day proved to be the central point of the movement which brought the Knights of Labor to its apex and which resulted in the formation of the American Federation of Labor.

The First May Day

In 1884, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions, which later became the American Federation of Labor, designated May 1, 1886, as a day of demonstration for the eight-hour day. A wave of strikes throughout the country preceded the first May Day. And on the first May Day, there were walkouts in the principal industrial cities, with the unskilled and unorganized participating in the movement.

In Chicago, the strike and the demonstration were the greatest. It was here also that May Day received its baptism in blood. On May 3 and 4 the events occurred which led to the Haymarket affair and the martyrdom of Parsons, Spies, Fischer, Lingg and Engle, the leaders of the militant workers of Chicago, who had also raised the demand for the abolition of capitalism in the May Day campaign.

In 1889 May Day was adopted by the International Socialist congress held at Paris. How some of the socialist parties from the beginning evaded May Day as a day of struggle, how it was honored by the revolutionary workers internationally, how finally the Second International turned it into a day against the workers, how May Day became one the principal days of struggle for the Communists throughout the world, how the A. F. of L. leaders deserted the best tradition of their own organization—all this is related in the excellent pamphlet "The History of May Day," by Alexander Trachtenberg.

Day of Political Struggle

May Day was born as a political day of the working class. The demand to make eight hours the universal working day was directed not only against the employers, but primarily at the government. May Day, therefore, appeared from the beginning as a direct challenge of the working class aimed at the government, "the central committee of the capitalists."

May Day was ushered into the labor movement not by doves bearing the palm leaf of class peace, but by the clarion call of class struggle. Strike was its weapon, mass street demonstrations its political expression. The first May Day shaped the May Days to come: hereafter this day was to be the tribunal from which were to be voiced the foremost demands of the workers, supported by militant mass action.

May Day—Then and Now

The first May Day occurred when industry in the United States was developing at a tremendous rate, when capitalism still faced its own future—bloody, predatory, but still a future. May Day, 1934, occurs when capitalism is decaying at a rapid rate, when it faces its own destruction.

For the labor movement in the United States, the birth of the May Day was coincident with its own first phase of major national organization, when the principal demands were the eight-hour day, the right to organize, the building of trade unions. The consciousness of the need for overthrowing capitalism was only beginning to permeate, and was not present as an inseparable part of the May Day demonstrations.

May Day, 1934, faces a working class which has gone through many major strike struggles, which has gone through a whole series of experiences, which has drunk deep from Gompers' and Green's poison of class peace, and sipped from Hillquit's and Thomas' cup of "peaceful evolution to Socialism." It has gone through the greatest war slaughter in history, only to find itself on the brink of another and greater world war; in the midst of mass unemployment, starvation, suffering.

The shorter workday and higher wages, the right to organize, strike and picket are on the banner of May Day as they were in 1886—but today they must be won, not only against the bosses and the Roosevelt government, but also against the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, which fifty years ago initiated May Day, and who are today supported by the Socialist Party officialdom. But these demands arise in a new situation. Today the foremost demands of the workers are directed more sharply than ever before against capitalism.

May Day Demands—1934

The most pressing immediate demand appears not as the eight-hour day, but as the demand for unemployment and social insurance and for the six and seven-hour day with wage increases; not only is the demand to organize and strike directed at the bosses and local authorities, but it is aimed principally at the federal government, which by its N.R.A. apparatus is denying that right.

Today vital political demands are at the core of May Day. The Russian Revolution and the 17-year long existence of the Soviet Union have made the abolition of capitalism a reality. No longer is this demand raised in a utopian, abstract fashion as at Chicago and New York in 1886. Capitalism faces destruction, but the working class and its allies face Socialism—Socialism the reality, Socialism as the result of proletarian revolution and the destruction of the capitalist state power, as the creation of the working class organized and expressing its political power in the councils of workers and farmers or Soviets. Today this is the essence of the political meaning of May Day, a meaning which has been claimed by increasing masses of toilers throughout the world.

Capitalism on its side also sees the alternative. It drives towards war and fascism, towards the physical destruction of masses of workers by war and terror. Haymarket, 1886, was the reply of the capitalists to the upsurge of the working class in Chicago. A universal Haymarket is today the hope of international capitalism; in Germany it instituted this Haymarket with the Reichstag fire; in Austria over bombarded barricades. It attempts to do it in the United States.

Fifty years ago, the American working class gave the world a day of struggle. Today, when struggles rage throughout the country, when American capitalism, although itself weakening, acts as the prop to tottering capitalism and fascist dictatorships in other countries, the American working class is again in a position to give to the world working class movement a tremendous revolutionary impetus. Its own maturing is marked by the growth of the Communist Party, by the wider acceptance of the Party as the leader of the workers. The American working class gave birth to May Day; it also gave birth to the Communist Party, the guardian of May Day. Under this guardianship and leadership, the challenge is again hurled forth, with greater volume, with more precision, as we drive towards a Soviet May Day in the United States.

The Haymarket Tradition Lives and Grows in Field Of American Literature

By ALAN CALMER

DURING the last three or four years, the alliance of American intellectuals with the revolutionary working class has become more than a mere tendency. Today scores of American writers are rallying to the defense of class-war prisoners and creating a literature exposing capitalist justice. We must not forget, however, that this is not a new phenomenon springing full-grown out of the economic crisis. It is the continuation of a thin stream that runs through American letters and is now broadening into a powerful current.

Almost fifty years ago, at the time of Haymarket, when all the forces of the bourgeois press cried for the blood of the labor leaders, a few American writers were courageous enough to defy "public opinion" and attempt to save the first martyrs in the struggle for the eight-hour day.

Howells Led Weak Protest

There was, of course, William Dean Howells, acknowledged as a leader of the literary movement of his time. Howells was convinced that the "Chicago Anarchists" were innocent. "I have never believed them guilty of murder, or anything but their opinions, and I did not think they were justly convicted," he wrote to Judge Pryor in Sept. 1887. He sent a letter to the New York Tribune in their behalf, and attempted—without much success—to enlist other writers, including the once fiery Whittier, to protest against their conviction.

"The last two months have been full of heartache and horror for me, on account of the civic murder committed last Friday at Chicago," he wrote the following month. "You may have seen in the papers that I had taken part in petitioning for clemency for the Anarchists, whom I thought unfairly tried and most unjustly condemned. It's all been an atrocious piece of frenzy and cruelty, for which we must stand ashamed forever before history."

"Capitalism's Lust for Blood"

Howells was too firmly entrenched in his New England security to be jolted into action by the labor battles of the eighties — or even to understand the real meaning of these struggles. While he confined his protest to composing letters and speaking to individuals, another writer of the time took a decisive stand in the Haymarket case. Robert Reitzel, who was the outstanding German man of letters living in the United States, agitated at mass meetings and in the pages of his literary magazine, "Der arme Teufel," for the liberation of Parsons, Spies, and the others. He saw at once the "lust for blood of the monster capitalism" and attempted to arouse the working class to rescue their leaders. On soapboxes in various cities he called on the workers to march to the Chicago jail and free the victims of bourgeois justice.

When they were condemned to death, "Der arme Teufel" appeared draped in black; and the Haymarket case left a permanent stamp upon its pages, as well as upon the literary writing of its editor.

During the fight for their release, Reitzel visited the Haymarket leaders in jail. He printed a letter by Spies in "Der arme Teufel;" Reitzel referred to the letter as a stirring document, which he compared to a monologue from a German drama on Danton.

The Calibre of the Martyrs

Spies was himself a man of culture. His labor speeches contain many fitting quotations from German literature. When he was given the opportunity to plead for his life in the courtroom, he turned his speech into a public expose of capitalism (thereby placing his speech in that splendid tradition of revolutionary courtroom tactics that extends from Marx to Dimitroff!). He began with a clear-cut statement of the class struggle and directed a slashing reference at the literary knowledge of the prosecuting attorney. "Grinnell spoke of Victor Hugo," said Spies. "I need not repeat what he said, but will answer him in the language of one of our German philosophers: 'Our bourgeoisie erects monuments in honor of the memory of the classics. If they had read them they would burn them!'" This speech, as well as Parsons' address in the courtroom, belongs to the literature of labor.

"The Bomb"—A First Attempt

Frank Harris was in England at the time of the Haymarket case and he watched the events from the distance. "The reports that reached us in London from American newspapers were all bitterly one-sided," he wrote. "They read as if some enraged capitalist had dictated them." He decided to investigate the case. But it was not until 1907 that he visited America, and published, as a result of his research, "The Bomb," a novel on Haymarket. Although it is a sympathetic account, it contains distortions of fact based upon the very sources which Harris scorned.

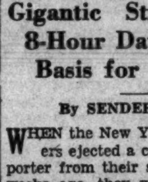
A revolutionary novel on Haymarket has yet to be written, although its events and figures furnish the material for a really great piece of revolutionary writing. In the field of art, however, Mitchell Siporin, of the Chicago John Reed Club, is doing a series of drawings on the subject which is a major contribution to proletarian art. And in recent May Day poems by the young Communist poets, Edwin Rolfe and Alfred Hayes, the tradition of Haymarket is carried forward in our revolutionary literature.

> The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of the class struggle; it is the continuation of that struggle under new forms. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the class struggle of the proletariat (after it has been victorious, after it has seized political power) against the bourgeoisie, which has been defeated but not annihilated, which still exists, which is still able to resist and is able to consolidate its forces of resistance. —LENIN

How the Capitalist Press Reported the Nation-Wide May First Strikes and Demonstrations in 1886

Gigantic Struggle for 8-Hour Day Laid the Basis for May Day

By SENDER GARLIN



Sender Garlin

WHEN the New York taxicab strikers ejected a capitalist press reporter from their strike hall several weeks ago, they were probably not aware that this reporter represented an institution which for decades has acted as a strikebreaker for the employers.

How, for example, did the capitalist press of the United States react to the gigantic 8-hour day strikes on May 1, 1886?

The demand for the eight-hour working day was the central keynote of the May 1 strikes, which later gave birth to International May Day. Hundreds of thousands of workers were stirred by this movement. As far back as 1866 the National Labor Union passed a resolution declaring that:

"The first and great necessity of the present, to free labor of this country from capitalist slavery, is the passing of a law by which eight hours shall be the normal working day in all states in the American union. We are resolved to put forth all our strength until this glorious result is attained."

As a result of the agitation of the National Labor Union, Eight-Hour Leagues had been formed in various parts of the country. The Eight-Hour Day League of Boston at its convention in 1872 had declared of the factory system that:

"It employs tens of thousands of women and children 11 and 12 hours a day; owns or controls in its own selfish interest the pulpit and the press; prevents the operative classes from making themselves felt in behalf of less hours, through remorseless exercise of the power of discharge; and is rearing a population of children and youth of sickly appearance and scanty or utterly neglected schooling."

According to a survey made by Bradstreet's, fully 340,000 workers participated in the fight for the eight-hour day on May 1, 1886. Of this number 200,000 workers won their demand.

* * *

THE capitalist press of the day had not as yet mastered the insidious "technique" of the newspapers of the present day, but their handling of the May 1 strikes of 1886 provides an interesting picture of their anti-labor activities.

Founded by Horace Greeley, who for years was associated with the elder Brisbane (father of Arthur Brisbane) and the other Socialist utopians who derived their inspiratino from Fourier, the New York Tribune had always boasted of its "fairness" to labor. In fact, during 1852-62 the Tribune had published a series of letters from Karl Marx which were later incorporated in Marx's classic, "Revolution and Counter Revolution in Germany," and in other volumes.

It is therefore revealing to see how the New York Tribune treated the momentous events of 1886.

In its issue of May 1, 1886, the Tribune carried the following headlines:

"ANXIETY IN CHICAGO; STRIKES FOLLOW EACH OTHER RAPIDLY; MANY FACTORIES CLOSED; POLICE READY"

Then followed the following dispatch:

"CHICAGO, April 30 (Special).—The railroad companies have decided not to grant the demand for a working day of eight hours, and this after the freight houses of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Alton were deserted. The next largest industry affected is that of the packing houses of the Union Stock Yards, where from 20,000 to 30,000 men are employed.

"The concession of the largest packing establishment, headed by Sidney Kent (president of the Chicago Packing and Provisions Co.—S. G.), granting a day of eight hours for nine hours pay, made the situation a difficult one for the remaining packers, and the word, tonight, is that they will close their houses before they will concede the demand.

"The other manufacturers of the city are divided in opinion, but already the number who have closed their shops is sufficient to show that many thousands of men will be out of work.

"One of the current rumors was that the McCormick Harvester Works had been closed on account of the demand of its men for the eight-hour day. This was denied at the office. There is said to be no dissatisfaction among the men with the company's treatment of them."

Notice that the Tribune correspondent takes pains to point out that, in spite of the fact that "one of the largest packing houses" had caved in to the workers, "the word tonight is that they [the bosses] will close their houses before they will concede the demand."

"The number who have closed their shops," says the correspondent, "is sufficient to show that many thousands of men will be out of work."

A vivid parallel to the tactics of the capitalist press in 1886 was seen during the recent strike of auto products workers, which closed down the Hudson Motor Plant in Detroit. The emphasis was not on the fact that workers were striking for a real union and better conditions (and breaking through the barriers of the N.R.A.) but that by their action the auto products workers had thrown other workers out of jobs!

The Tribune denies the "rumor" that the men in the McCormick Harvester Works would quit, and moreover announces cheerfully that "there is said to be no dissatisfaction among the men with the company's treatment of them."

As a matter of fact, while the Tribune scribe was composing his dispatch, the men in the McCormick Harvester Works had gone out on strike—even before the May 1 demonstration. (The bourgeois historian, John R. Commons, described it as a "lock-out.") The bosses immediately hired scabs and sluggers, and when, on May 3, the strikers held a large mass meeting, police shot into the crowd and murdered six workers in cold blood.

In fact it was as a protest against this wanton slaying of the strikers that the Chicago workers called the Haymarket meeting on May 4.

* * *

THE strike for the eight hour day on May 1, 1886, aroused great enthusiasm among the great masses of the workers. Anthony Bimba in his "History of the American Working Class," reports that on the second day of the general strike about 80,000 were involved, and that "the struggle was peaceful and the workers' solidarity was remarkable."

The New York Tribune, however, in its issue of May 2, 1886, emblazoned the following headlines on its front page:

"DISORDERS IN CHICAGO; STRIKERS INVADING FREIGHT HOUSES; ANARCHISTS DISPLAY RED FLAG"

Under this scare headline appeared the following story:

"CHICAGO, May 1. — Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the Chicago labor trouble, this will probably pass into local history as the great strike day. There is no exaggeration in the statement that scarcely a plant in the city has escaped being affected, if not crippled, by the demands of the employes for a working day of eight hours.

" . . . The incidents of the day emphasized the fact that the railway companies are face to face with a great strike, and that their discontent employes are bent upon forcing a blockade on all the roads."

Throughout this dispatch is an ill-concealed attitude of irritation at the militancy of the workers, and the announcement that the strike has "crippled" many plants is obviously designed to prejudice the readers against the strikers.

A picture of violent, "unreasonable" men with no real grievances is drawn by the Tribune correspondent when he says that "their [the railroads'] discontented employes are bent upon forcing a blockade on all the roads."

In the same issue—in an attempt to stir up prejudice against the workers struggling for the eight-hour day, the Tribune carried a dispatch from St. Louis, declaring that:

"A story comes from Pacific, Mo., the headquarters of the bridge builders of the Gould system, that the raliroad detectives have discovered a conspiracy among the striking bridge builders to destroy bridges by the use of dynamite."

Tribune.

MAY 2, 1886.—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DISORDERS IN CHICAGO.

STRIKERS INVADING FREIGHT HOUSES.

ANARCHISTS DISPLAYING THE RED FLAG—ONLY ONE RAILROAD ESCAPES THE BLOCKADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 1.—Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the Chicago labor troubles, this will probably pass into local history as the great strike day. There is no exaggeration in the statement that scarcely an industry in the city has escaped being seriously affected, if not crippled, by the demands of employes for a working day of eight hours. More than two-thirds of all the manufacturing establishments in the city were closed for the day at least. This has thrown many thousands on the streets. The scenes of the forenoon foreboded serious trouble.

The incidents of the day emphasized the fact that the railway companies are face to face with a great . . .

BORDER LAW FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

PEOPLE OF EASTERN KANSAS ORGANIZING TO PUNISH DISORDERLY STRIKERS.

WYANDOTTE, Kan., May 1.—The following is the text of the resolutions adopted yesterday by the Law and Order League of Wyandotte:

THE LABOR DEMONSTRATION

TWENTY THOUSAND MEN IN UNION SQUARE.

AN ORDERLY CROWD—THE POLICE HAVE NOTHING TO DO—NO INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES.

The Central Labor Union gave the short-hour movement in this city a good start yesterday and nearly 20,000 people in Union Square last night listened to speeches in favor of the shortening of the hours of labor as the first requisite for improving the condition of workingmen. It was an orderly, good-natured crowd, and the police had little to do except to stand on guard and listen to the speeches. . . . There was no excitement in the square until a little after 6 o'clock, when Sergeant Schnittberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with thirty-seven stalwart policemen of Captain Williams's command, marched . . .

Photostatic reproduction of first page of the New York "Tribune," issue of May 2, 1886, reporting the eight-hour day strikes in Chicago and New York Union Square demonstration, May 1, 1886.

20,000 at Union Square Demonstration in 1886

FOLLOWING the formula since made famous by contemporary provocateurs in the hire of the bosses, it seems that detectives "discovered 50 masks and a lot of tools and dynamite cartridges," but, significantly enough, "no arrests have been made."

Because the movement in New York was less militant than in Chicago, the Tribune adopted a slightly different tone in handling the New York May Day demonstration of 1886. The reformist spirit was entrenched in the New York unions, and, as one writer put it, "the leaders succeeded in keeping the demonstration on the paths of order and good citizenship."

Fresh from militant strike struggles, which included the sugar refineries and on the Third Avenue Elevated, 20,000 workers crowded Union Square in a tremendous May 1 demonstration. They had come at the call of fourteen unions, and the square was packed with thousands of workers bearing red banners and placards.

Nevertheless, on the morning of May 1st, the New York Tribune had announced agreeably that "the general feeling among the leading members of the various organizations is that at the present state of public opinion in regard to strikes, it would be futile to attempt to accomplish anything through this medium, and in most cases when an amicable arrangement cannot be made between the employers and the men, the matter will be held in abeyance."

Reporting the meeting the next day, the Tribune said that "the speakers were all in the interests of law and order, and as a rule deprecated strikes. It was understood by the chairmen at the different platforms that if any incendiary speeches were attempted the speakers would immediately be stopped by the police."

The Tribune reported that "there was no excitement in the square until about after six o'clock, when Sergeant Schnittberger of the 29th Precinct, with 57 stalwart policemen of Captain Williams' command, marched into the square and took positions near the plaza. . . . Policemen from other precincts arrived in squads until there were nearly 300 in and about the square."

* * *

INTERVIEWED by the enterprising reporter for the Tribune, Capt. Killitea, in charge, said: "They are all good, orderly fellows, and we are having a good sociable time together." "This," commented the Tribune journalist, "was the spirit which seemed to animate everybody."

No, not everybody; for, although some of the conservative chieftains of the Central Labor Union made speeches "in the interests of law and order," in the words of the Tribune, there were other speakers—not so fully reported by the Tribune—who were not "animated by the spirit" that they "were having a good sociable tme together."

Speakers from two platforms denounced the conspiracy laws used by the courts to break strikes; they attacked monopolies, corruption in politics and demanded the right to boycott "unfair" employers.

Particularly militant were the speakers on the German stand, who had had experiences in revolutionary struggle in Europe. Thus, one speaker, rather spoiled the pretty pastoral picture which the New York Tribune would have liked to paint of the May 1 demonstration of 1886.

He was Sergius Shevitch, editor of the German "Volkszeitung," who declared:

"If these parasites—the press, grand juries, and the police, throw law aside in the continuance of this persecution, they will find out that we can throw law aside. This struggle is a class struggle, and if capital continues to arraign itself against labor, it will find out that the people have a million fists and know how to use them."

This flaming statement, made in 1886, opens with an attack upon the chief parasite, the capitalist press. This biting characterization of the capitalist press applies with equal force today when Gen. Hugh L. Johnson praises the press for helping to "put over the N.R.A.," with its strikebreaking-wage-cutting, war program.

Moreover, it would undoubtedly seem apt to the New York taxi drivers who several weeks ago threw a lying reporter out of their strike hall

Imperialist Powers Thruout World Prepare New Butchery of Working Class, Speed Armaments to Attack the U.S.S.R.

By ROBERT W. DUNN

ANOTHER world war is now taken for granted. No one denies it. Debate rages not as to whether it will break out, but as to when it will start.

How many May Days will pass before rival imperialisms declare war against one another, or jointly against the Soviet Union, is a question that no one can definitely answer. But that this declaration of war is not far away is admitted by the best informed persons including those in the camp of the capitalists.

When the "war danger" was first discussed a few years ago in the theses and statements of the Communist International and the various Communist parties, the analysis was met with contempt or indifference in the capitalist press. Now, however, this danger is a matter of common acceptance. The headlines fairly shriek of the coming war. Even some of the basic couses of war are cynically admitted by the war-makers themselves.

The next "resort to arms" will be merely the continuation of the present economic war carried on more and more openly between capitalist countries and alliances. The present "peace time" struggles include the fierce fight for markets which involves in turn currency wars, tariff wars, regulation of export and import quotas, subsidies to corporations by governments, and of course intenser exploitation of colonial peoples.

"Peace Time" Hostilities

Tariff and import quota wars are typical expression of these peace-time hostilities of capitalist countries reeling under the blows of the crisis. The Germans, for example, have waged these wars mainly with Britain, Poland and France, while the Baltic states have also felt the force of German quotas. France is carrying on bitter trade wars marked with the sharpest reprisals chiefly against Germany and Britain. The British Empire is fighting not only rival imperialisms, like the United States, but has plenty of trade conflict within its own territories, notably in India. The United States, under the reciprocal, or "trading" tariff bill, gives the President emergency powers to protect Wall Street's interests in the current tariff hostilities.

In connection with the trade wars come also government subsidies. Italy subsidizes its raw silk exporters, the U. S. its wheat, cotton and tobacco exporters, Great Britain its oil and chemical companies. International shipping is receiving subsidies in almost every capitalist country. Most of these subsidies, especially on agricultural products, are levied as back-breaking tribute on the consuming masses.

Moving Rapidly Toward World War

With all talk of "disarmament" or even "limitation of armaments" giving way to speculation as to how fast rival countries and alliances are rearming, with all economic and other international conferences complete failures, the imperialist countries move rapidly toward the Second World War. In Europe the first fires of war are only waiting to be lit by the ready matches of fascism. The recent "understanding" between Germany and Poland opens the way for a more open combine directed against the Soviet Union, in an attempt to solve imperialist antagonisms at the cost of the first workers' and farmers' republic. Nazi eyes are still fixed on the rich fields of the Ukraine.

The Austrian dictatorship is the center of a reshifting of alliances which may ultimately bring about a war bloc of Germany, Italy, Austria and Hungary, lining up against France and its allies on the question of armaments, treaty revision and the League. France and Germany have reached a complete deadlock in their bitter "conversations" about arms "limitations."

Conflict in South America

In South America we find the Chaco war breaking out in fresh battles with the League of Nations and all other "mediating" agencies completely ineffectual, as more thousands of workers and farmers of Bolivia and Paraguay are sent to the shambles in this clash between Wall Street and the British imperialists. At the same time the struggle over Leticia between Colombia and Peru is ready for a new outbreak of warfare, both sides buying arms in large quantities and Colombia recruiting more war plane pilots in the United States. Competition between the United States and several European countries, as well as Japan, for the trade of South America, was never fiercer than it is today with U. S. imperialism desperately fighting to prevent losing its leading place in this rich market.

Meanwhile the tension is still even less relaxed in the Far East in spite of all the polite diplomatic notes of the Japanese foreign office to Washington, her imperialist rival in the coming struggle for the Pacific. With Emperor Pu-Yi on the throne in the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo, preparations are speeded up for the coming attack on the Soviet Union and on the Mongolian Peoples Republic. Provocative protests are sent to the Soviet Union about alleged border "air raids." At the same time the Japanese carry on the most intense preparations for offensive war, with strategic military railroads and highways being built in Manchuria right up to the Soviet frontier. Japan has refused to sign a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union. At the same time it threatens, unless given a "parity" position with respect to naval ratios, to denounce the naval treaties with the United States and Britain before they expire in 1936.

Japan Eyes the U.S.S.R.

The internal situation of Japanese imperialism is particularly provocative. Fascist military cliques are gaining headway against the corrupt Saito government. These super-patriotic terrorist organizations are increasingly active, and are plunging forward in their designs to solve domestic difficulties with a military dictatorship followed by war on the Soviet Union. The propaganda of this militarist group has, according to one observer, "been entirely successful in stimulating a chauvinistic bellicosity that is almost without modern parallel."

China, the principal area, outside the Soviet Union, not already in the clutches of a single imperialist power, provides the battle ground for the sharpest struggle for markets, leading eventually to open warfare. This enormously increases the danger of hostilities opening in the Orient especially between the rival U.S. and Japanese imperialisms.

* * *

WAR preparations have become the mainstay of the myth of returning "prosperity." Such "upturn" as there has been in the heavy industry of Germany, for example, is explained by the open and secret arming of the Third Reich. American Metal Market, trade paper, reports "that the armament and munitions factories (throughout the world) are said to be working at a rate 30 per cent higher than they were in 1913." Annual additions to armaments are now being increased at a far faster rate than in the period immediately preceding the war of 1914-18.

A few evidences of this capitalist race of armaments are culled from scattered recent reports:

In Germany munitions and chemical plants are working overtime, while military and related appropriations jumped from 674 million marks in 1930 to 750 million in 1933, to 1,355 million in 1934.

France is erecting 25,000 gas shelters in Paris while her airplane force is increased and enormous stocks of munitions are accumulated. Construction is to be started on four new ships and 125 miles of new fortifications are built along the eastern frontier with more in process of construction the whole way to the North Sea.

Profits of the big munitions firm of Schneider-Creusot were 25,400,000 francs in the fiscal year ending April 1933, with dividends declared of 100 francs a share.

In Britain the Admiralty is demanding 25 new battle cruisers and three new canals are urged as defense measures; 160 new war planes are being built. Exports of explosives from England jumped tremendously and 40 millions in orders were receved at a Clydesde arms plant. Imperial Chemicals Ltd., reports for 1933 the highest net income in its history, as it increases its dividend payments and looks longingly toward the coming war for further sources of wealth.

In Czechoslovakia the great Skoda works (controlled by Schneider-Creusot) is running full blast turning out shells for at least three countries.

In Italy nine heavy and ten light cruisers are under construction or just completed as Mussolini announces he will match French increases, ship for ship.

In Japan the new naval program calls for two aircraft carriers, two light cruisers, 14 destroyers, six submarines and a fleet of small torpedo boats. The tank equipment of the army is to be increased by 100 per cent. The military budget for this year (about $480,000,000) is the largest peace-time war budget in the history of Japan. The profits of Mitsui & Co. of Japan, allied with Vickers-Armstrong, the big British firm, increased 100 per cent during the half year ended October 31, 1933.

The United States government is piling up armaments at a rate never equalled in its history. The regular appropriations for the army, navy, aviation, etc., during the present fiscal year are over $688,000,000, in addition to large amounts recently appropriated under the guise of "public works," expenditures to run over a period of years. In this latter class come the $238,000,000 voted last year for new cruisers, destroyers, submarines, airplane carriers and gun boats; the $15,000,000 for aviation construction, $10,000,000 for army motorization and tens of millions more poured out for shore stations, ordnance, "supplies and accounts," seacoast defense, quartermaster corps, rivers and harbors and other tems under the control of the army or navy departments.

On top of this comes the Vinson Navy Act, described as the "greatest peace-time measure for naval building in American history," which authorizes the construction of 102 new warships (in addition to the 52 other war vessels now under construction with public works funds and regular appropriations), and 1,184 airplanes to bring the U.S. navy and air forces up to the full limits permitted by the so-called naval "limitation" treaties. It is estimated that the cost of these additional implements of slaughter will total about a billion dollars during the next five years and will be paid, of course, out of crushing taxes placed directly and indirectly upon the backs of the American masses.

* * *

ALL told, about 188 new warships have been authorized by the Roosevelt regime since it came into power in March 1933. This achievement in "preparedness" is said to exceed even the wildest hopes of the big navy lobby. It is estimated that during each of the next seven years (even assuming no larger naval programs are drawn) the United States will be spending three times as much on the navy—new construction and operating expense—as it spent just before the World War! And all these vessels will be built very definitely for a war to protect "commerce on the high seas," "life and property," and "American interests"—varying terms used by the State Department spokesmen to denote Wall Street's investments overseas.

War industries and the trade in war materials are booming. No figures touching the export of arms can give us any notion of the amount of sales made, for at least 90 per cent of the peace-time sales are made to home governments and are, of course, not reported in the export figures. But it is evident from all reports that war shipments from the United States, about which the government refuses all vital information, are on the increase.

U.S. Sells Arms to Japan

Fragmentary reports tell of vastly increased shipments of manganese and sulphur from Gulf ports to the west coast. Ships pass thru the Panama Canal almost daily carrying scrap iron, nitrates, lead, cotton linters. Shipments of aluminum and the vitally important nickel from Canada have increased substantially. Shipments of another war metal, molybdenum, by the leading American company, have increased over 100 per cent above last year. The enormous shipments to Japan of locomotives, nickel steel, airplane engines, tanks, wagons, lumber, trucks, scrap iron and other materials for Japan's Manchurian war base have already been noted in the Daily Worker.

An "investigation" of the "munitions trust"—with a meager appropriation of $15,000 to pay for the job—is ordered by the U.S. Senate, but will undoubtedly do no more than previous hearings have done—exactly nothing—to take "excessive" profit out of war. The DuPonts, the Schwabs, the Morgans and the Mellons can laugh at such feeble protests. For they own the government that is making the "investigation."

Jobless Trained for War

Typical indications of U.S. preparation for imperialist war are seen likewise in the self-congratulatory expressions of high army officers over the excellent practice in recruiting gun-fodder the army has gained from the herding of unemployed youth into the Civilian Conservation Camps, especially the revealing statements of Assistant Secretary of War Woodring.

There is also the recent airma business, obviously a method checking up on the air preparedne of the nation, opening the way to further appropriations for war planes. The speeches of Senator Black and army aviation chiefs have made it plain that air preparations was the main aim of the recent exposure of mail contracts. On top of this came the recent appointment of "a combined military and civilian committee" headed by former War Secretary Newton D. Baker, which is drafting elaborate plans to increase the wartime effectiveness of the Army Air Corps.

Economic preparations for war a seen also in the proposals for merging the wire, cable and radio facilities of the country into a giant system of government-controlled communications services.

Prepare Butchery of Workers

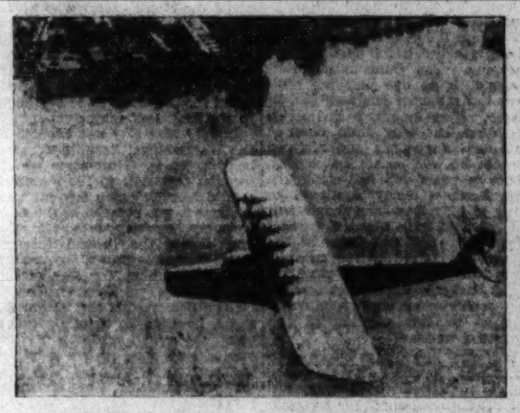
Activities of the Industrial War College and the Procurement Planning Division of the War Department similarly reveal the steady progress being made in integrating all the industries of the country into a war-time supplies department and labor regimentation system that would, among other things, abolish strikes and take away the last vestige of "civil liberty" from the working class. (Full details on this development are contained in the Labor Fact Book, Vol. 2, soon to be published.) This program of procurement planning and "educational orders" has recently received fresh support from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, whose special committee on national defense gives 100 per cent backing to the most jingoistic programs of the war and navy departments.

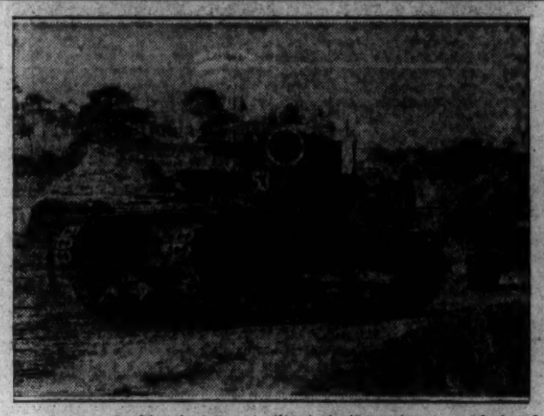
Only the working masses know what war really means and what it costs in life, blood, disease, poverty, hunger, famine. While the capitalists are cashing in on profits (they ran, in the last war, in many instances as high as 1,000 per cent or more) the workers are being butchered in the close-packed trenches or wiped out like flies by horrible lethal gases. While "Steel Common Soars in Million-Share Day" (wartime newspaper headline) for the benefit of the parasite class, the workers will be forced into the shambles by the Gen. Hugh Johnson, and their fellow draft officials.

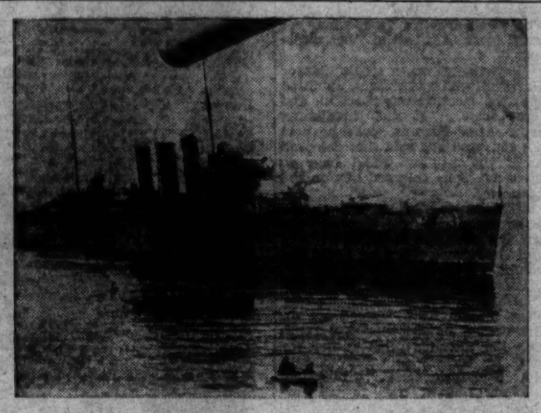
It is clearly the workers who form the reliable battalions in the struggle against war. It is they who are capable of turning the imperialist war into a struggle against the system of exploitation that creates wars. In such organizations as the League Against War and Fascism, workers and farmers, as well as all sincere enemies of imperialist wars, can forge the weapons of defense and offense that will finally overthrow the bloodsoaked system of wage slavery and war.

One of the major points to be stressed in our fight against war is the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union. Its sincere and sweeping disarmament proposals need to be made clear to all workers as well as its policy of non-aggression pacts. It covets no territory. It is non-imperialist. Its sole aim is the defense of the mighty socialist construction which is rapidly changing the very face of one-sixth of the world's land area. The defense of the Soviet Union—the fortress of the international working class—is thus one the chief objectives in our wh struggle against imperialist war.

Capitalist Nations in Mad Arms Race While Hunger, Joblessness, Misery Increase for Masses







Three deadly instruments of warfare which are being built today by every capitalist country in the world on a larger scale and at a more rapid pace than even before the last World War. A fourth and even deadlier instrument—the torturing poison gas—designed for chemical warfare—is being manufactured by the capitalist governments in preparation for a new imperialist slaughter and for an attack on the U.S.S.R.

War Industries and Preparations for War In New Jersey

A Glimpse at the Explosive Manufacturing Plants in Only One State Gives Indication of Huge Network of War Industries Thruout Land

By R. STUART

"IF THAT place went up the whole of Bound Brook would be swept off the map."

This was repeated to me by another worker, an Italian. "Poff!" he said, waving his hands fountain-like, "Bound Brook no more! Keela everything!"

"What do they make?" I asked.

"Explosives. Bigga explosives. Everything, even bombs maybe. Naphtha, T.N.T., gasa."

This checked with what the other fellow told me.

"What for? Who for? These explosives." I asked.

He shrugged his shoulder and shook his head. "Bigga war maybe."

"But," I continued, "Calco is a mile or more outside of Bound Brook."

"Sure," he laughed. "I wouldn't like to be fiva miles away. Poof!" he repeated, "Kella everything!"

Ship Explosives Out

Later on I was talking to another worker on the same subject, Calco. "Well," he said, "there's plenty of explosives there."

"Yes," I said, "But they ship them away quickly. Trains are going in and out all the time. They don't store the stuff there."

"Big place," he said. "There's plenty there just the same."

The Calco Chemical Company is working night and day shifts. More and more workers are being hired every month. New buildings are being erected and land is being staked out for what one local official told me was to be the "largest chemical plant in the United States." Things were booming here. There is a Du Pont powder plant on Calco property. The men get paid at the powder plant by Du Pont. Dynamite mixers on the night shift get 65 cents an hour for risking their lives.

The week before I had counted 600 workers' cars in the parking space. This week there were 700 cars. And on one shift. The plant has at least 2,000 workers. I went down the private road to the main building. A guard came up to me. "Put out that pipe,' he ordered. Although unlit, my pipe was still in my mouth. Behind the guard was a high fence. Yard engines puffed back and forth pulling in and out freights on the numerous sidings. Smoke and steam puffed from stacks and pipes. Full steam ahead! At one end, about a quarter of a mile away, building workers, privately hired, were constructing new fire-proof buildings, 304 feet long in rows. Something was going on.

Singer's War Activities

People in this region are much excited. To many of them the crisis is over. They do not see that booming war industries mean a deepening crisis. The so-called optimism expressed by business men in this and surrounding towns has been caused by yet other facts.

Singer Sewing Machine Company, reported to be experimenting in the production of machine guns and airplane engines, has recently purchased 200 odd acres at Finderne across the Raritan River from Manville and about two miles west of Calco. Although no statements of a definite program can be obtained from Singer officials, one remarked, "We are not going to build a playground."

Fairly authentic rumors have it that Singer plans to move its plant at Elizabeth, which in boom times hired as many as 10,000 workers, and set itself up in the Raritan Valley, one of America's greatest war concentration areas. Already land values are skyrocketing and speculators are planning jerry-built homes in large quantities.

One only wonders whether the Diehl Manufacturing Company, makers of ship engines for the United States Navy, and suubsidiary of Singer, will move with its parent company. (It is now operating on night shifts.) The chances are likely as three factors are held contributory towards the move: taxes, the effect of salt water on precision instruments, machinery, and metals, and reported negotiations for the property of the present plant as a possible new terminal for the Nickel Plate R. R. system.

Bakelite and Hercules

Another expanding industry in this area is the Bakelite plant east of Bound Brook. At East Bound Brook there is also the plant of Robinson, Butler, Hemingway & Company, makers of nitrocellulose paste.

Let us move further down the Raritan to New Brunswick. New Brunswick has no large chemical plants or ammunition factories but is important in the manufacture of related war materials. Johnson & Johnson, makers of surgical supplies, is here with 51 factory buildings and 22 acres of floor space. At the present time a new building is in the course of construction. J. & J. is reported to have had numerous government contracts as have had International Motor, makers of Mack trucks, also in New Brunswick. It is significant that A. J. Brosseau, president of International, is a member of the National Defense Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce cooperating with the House Military Affairs Committee.

To get back to ammunition and explosives, however, we have but to move a few miles southeast on the same river to the Union plant of the Hercules Powder Company in the concentration area around the Raritan Ordnance Depot, otherwise known as the Raritan Arsenal.

(The Hercules Powder Company reported a net income of $2,363,055 for 1933 after depreciation, federal taxes and other charges had been deducted. This compares with a net income of $889,763 in 1932. Dividends equal to $2.79 a share in 1933 as against 24 cents in 1932.)

Blew 4 Workers to Bits

The Union plant is at Parlin and like its brother plant at Denville, which only recently blew four workers to bits, is functioning with night and day shifts. It was here that a local official suggested that increase in operations was "due, no doubt, to the hunting season." This remark ranks in cynicism with the report given by Earl L. Smith, economist, before the 87th convention of the American Chemical Society held at St. Petersburg, Fla. In attempting to explain away the real reason for the unusual increase in the production of high explosives, Mr. Smith was reported to have given the following statement (New York Times, March 26, 1934): "Explosives: — Civilian Conservation Corps orders, with increased demand from lumbering, coal mining, and other mining, caused a 16 per cent rise in 1933 over 1932. Gain for December, 1933 was 29 per cent over December, 1932." Nothing about war preparations! Nothing about government contracts outside of C.C.C.! Nothing about Japanese exports!

Yet chemicals is the only industry which has shown a steady rise during the whole capitalist crisis, its employment index in December being 107.6 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

The Union plant is a source of silent fear for workers living in the region as is the DuPont pyroxylin and nitrocalluiose plant also at Parlin, which is constructing another factory addition at the present time. Three units have just been completed at a cost of over $200,000 and are ready for occupancy. These include a casting building, a filtering plant addition, and a mixing house. Further expansion is contemplated.

Nitrate and "Paint"

Across the Raritan from Sayreville Township, of which Parlin is a part, is the Raritan Arsenal and the Nixon Nitrate works, but before leaving the Sayreville side of the river we might mention an interesting industrial development which may or may not have significance. This project has gone beyond the land - purchasing stage and has passed the point where the general contract has been awarded. It is for a $2,000,000 "paint" factory. The Titanium Pigment Company, subsidiary of the National Lead Company, is the owner. It only recently purchased the $2,000,000 plant at Spotswood less than ten miles away. Justification for suspicion regarding such tremendous investments in the manuufacturing of paint, when nearly all paint factories are either closed or operating part time, may be strengthened with the knowledge that a National Lead plant at Maurer near Perth Amboy, only a short distance away, is manufacturing bullets for Japan.

The Raritan Arsenal is the key to the Raritan Valley war industries concentration, the greatest war concentration center in New Jersey, leading state in the manufacture of chemicals and explosives. It was in New Jersey that German agents during the last war were reported to have concentrated, considering it the most important base for munition shipments. The concentrations around the Lake Denmark Naval Arsenal and the Picitinney Arsenal of the U.S. Army with plants of Hercules Powder at Denville, and DuPont powder cap plant at Pompton Lakes is important. The Repaupo plant of DuPont, south of Camden, is reputed to be the largest dynamite plant in the world. Further down the same river is the DuPont Carney's Point gunpowder plant near Wilmington. This plant is one of DuPont's largest. Altogether DuPont has seven plants in New Jersey and Hercules, a related concern, has two. But for the most part these plants are in isolated groupings.

The Raritan Arsenal is awaiting approval of over $1,000,000 worth of new construction on which plans have already been completed. Over 500 C.W.A. workers were employed at Raritan must keep pace with the structing fences, gates, and roads.

Freight trains come and go frequently at the plants and warehouses. Only recently a machine was purchased which is supposed to put new rims on loaded shells at the rate of 1,200 a day. Activity at Raritan mut keep pace with the related activity which is being shown by the ammunition and chemical plants in the surrounding region.

Perth Amboy, Maurer, Woodbridge, and Cartaret are important as centers for the refining of metals and the manufacture of chemicals. Everyone remembers the part played by these localities in the last war. The Raritan Copper Works at Perth Amboy is considered the second largest copper refinery in the world. At Cartaret is the United States Metals Refining Company reported to be exporting scrap and refined metals to Japan. At Perth Amboy is also located a plant of the National Lead, mentioned before as manufacturing bullets, and the United States Cartridge Works, a subsidiary.

Experimentation

Further along towards Elizabeth, at Linden, is the Gaselli Chemical Company, employing over 1,000 workers in the manufacture of muriatic, sulphuric, and nitric acids. Graselli only recently completed a large new plant addition. Then there is the Standard Oil Bayway Refinery, one of the world's largest. The American Cyanamid Company plant, parent company of Calco at Bound Brook, is also located here.

Only this March the Lawrence Engineering & Research Corporation took over the former Radio Clock plant at Linden and is engaging in experimental research work on a special air cooled Diesel aircraft engine. Harry Spillinger, engineer in charge of special experimental tests, is a reserve officer and graduate of West Point. This concern is working under contract with the United States Navy.

Another important war plant should be mentioned while we are in this area. It is, the copper-processing plant of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation at Bayway. Along with related war industries in this region it too is constructing plant additions. The cost of present buildings in the course of construction is estimated at well over $500,000. While other industries are shut up tight or standing still, war industries expand without regard to present market needs or requirements. Mass starvation and want is answered by the expenditure of further millions in the contruction of "paint" factories and copper plants, which can without loss of any time be transformed to manufacture death-dealing armaments. We are not assuming here the more plausible fact that these same capitalist industries have already been transformed in keeping with the only advance capitalism can make, the advance toward another imperialist war.

Secrecy Cloaks War Moves

Bill S3173 authorizes the president of the United States to class as secret or confidential certain material, apparatus or equipment for military use. Secrecy and subterfuge naturally cloak the war maneuvers of imperialism. It is therefore often necessary for us to fall back on circumstantial evidence, evidence which in a capitalist court is used to convict. Not all our information, however, is circumstantial. The capitalist in order to make armaments must employ workers. And from this source must come our most valuable material regarding war preparations. It was from this source that the Daily Worker recently printed the fact that the Crucible Steel Corporation plant at Harrison is manufacturing shells and heavy ordnance. From workers we also learned that the Pollack Manufacturing Company at Kearney nearby is manufacturing powder containers for the United States Navy. It is hoped that workers reading this article will not hesitate to fill in omissions that most naturally have been made.

Battleships and Airplanes

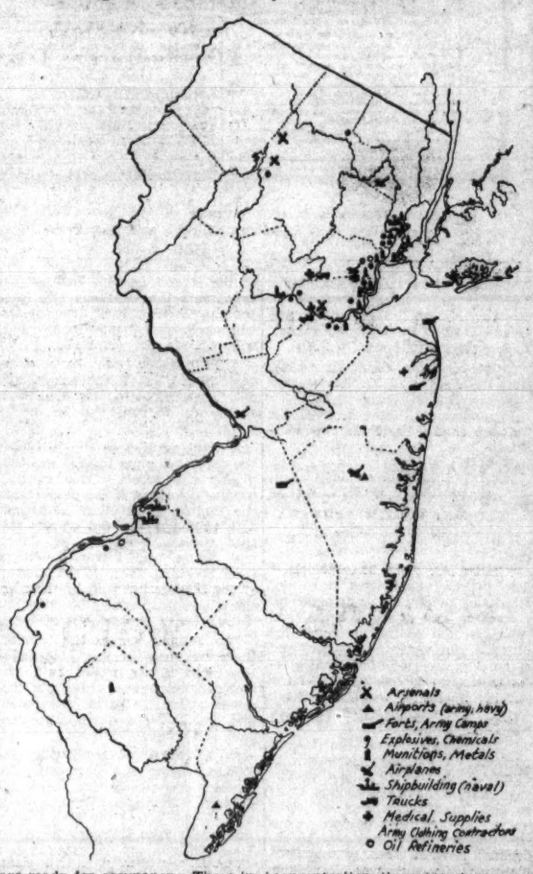
We have been stressing explosives, chemicals and munitions up to now, pointing out the importance of New Jersey in this respect and also the abnormal expansion that is taking place in these lines in keeping with imperialist war preparations. Jersey, however, is as equally important in the manufacture of battleships and airplanes. These are no less significant to imperialist designs and expansion policies. And it is only in these industries that we find the same activity as is apparent in chemicals and metals.

The Keystone Aircraft Corporation at Trenton, for example, has been working under contract with the government manufacturing 72 heavy bombing planes. There is the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden which has contracts for millions of dollars worth of naval construction. (Workers here have organized and are striking for recognition of their union and higher wages.) Over a quarter of the ships of the United States Navy have been made at Camden. Equally important is the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. of Kearney. Aircraft carriers and battleships are constructed here. At the present time three destroyers are on the way towards completion.

At Paterson is the Wright Aeronautical Company plant with over 3,000 workers. The management of this plant requires the workers to be fingerprinted, a significant war policy already being carried out in peace time.

We could give long lists of subsidiary and potential war plants in New Jersey. That Babcock & Wilcox at Bayonne mamnufactures ship boilers for the U. S. Navy, that the Eisner Clothing Company at Red Bank is making 17,000 raincoats for the United States Army, etc., etc., etc. The importance of oil refining and shipment could also be stressed, as New Jersey is the leading non-producing state in this important war adjunct. We feel, however, that the reader can gather from the material already presented that Jersey is definitely preparing for war. That it is manufacturing a war in accordance with the imperialist policy of the capitalist government. Maine has been used as a political barometer. New Jersey, in the same sense, is a war barometer. When facing the question of war we can say, "As Jersey goes, so goes the country."

Map of New Jersey War Industries



Auto Worker In U. S. S. R. Greets American Workers

Formerly Employed At Ford Automobile Plant In Detroit

By T. ANTONOFF

The writer of this letter was a former worker in the Ford Automobile Plant in Detroit. Because of his labor activities among the automobile workers in that city he was deported last year. In the following letter he gives an account of a visit to the family of a Soviet automobile worker employed in the giant Stalin (A. M. O.) Automobile Plant, in Moscow.

* * *

"BECAUSE my father could not support his family on seven rubles a month, I was turned over to the tsar's army when I was only seven years old," said Lisenkov, a worker in the Stalin (A. M. O.) Auto Plant, in Moscow, when I visited him.

"I was not allowed to see my family for three years," he continued, "and it was only once, when I became very sick, that my father was permitted to visit me.

"In 1903, when I was only fourteen, I was sent to the Russo-Japanese War, all the way out to Vladivostok, and I was not even permitted to tell my family that I was going away. All the fellows, however, under nineteen years of age were sent back to Moscow shortly after we arrived in the East."

Lisenkov's face was grim when he related how upon his return home he learned that his two sisters had perished from starvation and how his mother was worn and sick from undernourishment. He immediately sought work and soon, through the aid of friends, obtained a job in a foundry owned by some German capitalists. He worked there day after day, ten hours each day, for six months—his pay was 20 kopeks a day.

Joined Political Circle

Some time later, while working in a machine shop for five rubles a month, he joined a group of workers in a political circle (illegal, of course) where they studied Marx and Engels. Eventually the workers decided to demand a ruble raise and Lisenkov was elected spokesman. As soon as he presented his demands to the boss he was fired and almost immediately afterwards was blacklisted throughout Moscow Province. Lisenkov was sixteen at that time.

After many hardships he found himself in Petersburg (Leningrad) and through the aid of friendly workers obtained a job in a munition plant.

"When the war broke out," he said, "the workers, under the leadership of the Bolshiviks, decided to strike for higher wages. After a bloody demonstration in which the police and Kossaks were called in to beat up the workers, the bosses found that they were up against it. They finally had to give in and raise our wages."

I asked Lisenkov whether he took part in the October Revolution.

"Yes," he replied. "I took some part in it, but the Bolsheviks were the ones who did the real fighting. I was not and am not, a Party member but I have undying admiration for the Bolsheviks — we workers have them to be thankful to for our liberty."

* * *

LISENKOV explained that the trade union immediately after the Revolution played a tremendous role. They with the aid of the Bolsheviks helped to drive out the social - democrats and reformist leaders. They reorganized production in the factories and the distribution of products. They helped to select the best workers for the Red Army.

In January, 1918, Lisenkov returned to Moscow where he worked in the A. M. O. plant. At that time there were only 600 workers there and the plant was terribly disorganized.

"Thanks to the trade union council, under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, we succeeded in reorganizing things at the plant," he said. "To solve the problem of food we established a collective farm right on this spot where these new buildings are now," he swept his hand out toward a nearby block of apartment houses built by the factory for the workers.

Until 1925 the A. M. O. plant produced only agricultural machinery. The year before approximately 70 automobile workers who were deported from America came to work

Cites Constant Growth Of Auto Industry In the U.S.S.R.

in the plant and they helped to put things in order.

"For November 7, 1925 (the Eighth Anniversary of the October Revolution) we produced our first ten automobiles and paraded on the Red Square." Tears came to Lisenkov's eyes as he thought back upon that day and his wife interrupted to say, "It was the happiest day of our lives—to see ten automobiles produced in our own factory!"

Last year A. M. O. produced 25,000 cars and the plan for the end of the Second Five-Year Plan is 100,000 cars annually.

Lisenkov spoke about his life and the opportunities of workers in the Soviet Union today. He earns 500 rubles a month, now and lives in a large modern two-room apartment for which he pays 45 rubles a month. According to his wife the factory cooperative supplies all their needs.

"And our children," she added, "have opportunities that we never dreamed of when we were young. They receive free tickets in their schools for the theatre, movies, concerts and lectures. My boy is only sixteen years old and he is studying to be an engineer. My youngest child, Luba, is only thirteen and is making good progress in the study of English."

Upon leaving, Lisenkov and his family bade me greet the American workers and children for them. Lisenkov particularly asked me to send special greetings to the Ford workers and to urge them to build a strong union which would help them in their struggle for a Soviet Power in America.

The Daily Worker keeps you informed of the world-wide struggles by the working class against unemployment, hunger, fascism and war. The Daily Worker for one month daily or six months of the Saturday edition costs only 75 cents. Send your sub to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Cops Attack Students' Anti-War Meet

Photo shows police attacking students of the City College of New York, who demonstrated and called a one-hour strike against war on April 13. Similar demonstrations and strikes took place in scores of colleges and high schools throughout the United States.

"Key to Workers' Victory Over Fascism Is Unity"---Dimitroff

(Continued from Page 1)

By GEORG DIMITROFF

of the proletariat, not for Soviet power, but for bourgeois democracy, this outlived form of the rule of the bourgeoisie thrown on the scrap heap. With its policy of compromise with the bourgeosie, the Second International also is repeating the betrayal of the workers in other countries, France, Spain and England, where fascist reaction is organizing and arming its forces with all its might.

Leads to Fascism

And this, although the entire experience of the post-war period, teaches that compromise with the bourgeoisie, leads to fascism. There is only one path of struggle and victory over fascism. That path is to struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and for the proletarian dictatorship, Soviet power,—Marx's, Lenin's, Stalin's path, which already led the Russian working class to victory over their bourgeoisie and for the construction of a new Socialist society.

Millions of Social-Democratic workers, under the blows of events in Germany and Austria, now stand at the cross-roads, they have lost confidence in the correctness of the path of social-democracy, the path of the Second International, but have not yet sufficient confidence in the correctness of the Communist path, the path of the Communist International.

A wall of distrust, condemnation and prejudice, separates these social - democratic workers from their Communist class brothers. Social-Democracy and the cism builds its hopes upon it. This bourgeoisie speculate on this. Fascism must be shattered to its foundations in order to realize the revolutionary unity of the working class.

The Key to Victory

The key to the successful struggles against fascism guaranteeing the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeois, really lies here.

The results of the two paths can be seen clearer than ever, precisely on the First of May—the fighting day of International proletarian solidarity. The path of Social-Democracy is the path of compromise with the bourgeoisie. The path of Bolshevism is the path of irreconcilable struggle against the bourgeoisie. The first path led and leads to the triumph of Fascism. The second path leads to the victory of Socialism, which has already achieved and is consolidated on one-sixth of the globe. Events in the last month's struggles in Austria, France, Spain, in the battles of the Red Army of Soviet China, shows that the idea, the storm is maturing in the consciousness of the masses and they are beginning to get the correct path.

Let May First become not only a powerful demonstration of international proletarian solidarity, but also a demonstration of the proletarian united front struggle against fascism, against imperialist war, for the liberation of the prisoners of the prisoners of fascist terror, for the freeing of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German working class, a demonstration for the dictatorship of the proletariat and Soviet power.

Millinery Conference Called Today by Rank And File in New York

NEW YORK—A rank and file conference of millinery workers to mobilize for a struggle for improved conditions in the shops and against discrimination and the bureaucratic rule of the Zaritsky machine, will be held at Irving Plaza Hall at 10 a.m. today.

Workers are urged to elect delegates from the shops, minority groups in the shops, irrespective of political opinion or affiliation.

"Let us go forward to a real united conference where we will take up all the problems confronting the millinery workers and work out a program of common action for the improvement of our conditions and the enforcement of the points of the agreement," says the call issued by the United Front Committee.

One Year of Roosevelt Brings 400% Profit To Munitions Co'pany

WILMINGTON, Del. (FP)—The Roosevelt New Deal has brought prosperity to the munitions ring.

This is indicated by the report of the Hercules Powder Co., makers of explosives, that profits for the first quarter of 1934 were $872,926 as against $226,978 a year ago, almost four times as much this Spring.

After payment of dividends to common and preferred stock, the surplus stands at $10,436,970, with assets above 17 millions, the company reports.

Marshals, Captains To Receive Final May Day Instruct'ns Today

All organizations affiliated to the United Front May Day Conference are again reminded to make sure that their grand marshalls, marshalls and captains attend a meeting for final instructions on parade arrangements on Saturday, April 28th, 1 p. m., at the Workers Center, 2nd floor.

All marshalls' and captains' badges and sashes will be given out at this meeting.

Four Years of the Marine Workers Industrial Union

UnionLaunched in April 1930, to Organize All Seamen

By ROY B. HUDSON

THE Marine Workers Industrial Union is celebrating its fourth year as a union at a time when the workers in the marine industry — seamen, longshoremen, harbor workers — have already begun mass struggles against the low wages and miserable conditions prevailing on American ships and docks. The willingness of the workers in all ports to organize and struggle is growing as it never has for years.

When the union was launched in April, 1930, the seamen were nearly completely unorganized, the longshoremen partially so. This lack of organization prevailed not because of any unwilingness of the marine workers to organize, but because of their disgust with the betrayals at the hands of the Ryans and Furuseths, and a realization of the bankruptcy of the programs of the International Seamen's Union, the International Longshoreman Association and the I. W. W. Behind this disgust lay a real desire for unionism. The crash of Wall Street in 1929 and the beginning of the world wide crisis were a warning of new attacks by the ship owners and the need of organization to resist them. This situation served to stimulate the more militant and class-conscious workers of the industry, and resulted in the launching of the Marine Workers Industrial Union by 138 delegates in the First National

Leads Marine Struggles

ROY B. HUDSON

Conventon in New York in April, 1930.

The program hammered out by the delegates called for the establishment of the Marine Workers Industrial Uion as a militant fighting union, based on the class struggle, controlled by the rank and file, international in character, and uniting all workers, Negro and white, regardless of religious or political opinions.

* * *

WHAT has happened in four years? Every single year has seen prosperity get further and further away. The promises of the N. R. A. and Roosevelt are proving no different from those of Hoover, who four years ago proclaimed the return of prosperity in 60 days. Profits have been maintained for the shipowners, but at the expense of slashing wage cuts for the seamen and longshoremen; by worsening conditions on the ships and docks; by widespread undermanning and speed-up; by the establishment of an army of unemployed, which numbers in the hundreds of thousands, — part of the 16,000,000 jobless in this country.

And what has been the role of the I. S. U., and the I. L. A.? What have they done to defend the interests of the marine workers?

FIRST OF ALL, NONE OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS HAS LED ANY STRUGGLE OF THE WORKERS! The officials of the I. S. U. and I. L. A. are opposed to struggle. In the case of the I. L. A., where struggles have developed, they have been forced by the militant action of the rank and file, meeting with the opposition of their officials, who tried to prevent struggle. And when this failed, they played the role of actual strike-breakers. These officials have become part and parcel of the N. R. A.; they have participated in all the secret conferences on the codes, have become the "labor advisors" of the Government. They are the fathers of the strike-breaking National Maritime Boards (now Shipping Labor Board) and the decasualization plan. They have urged the workers not to resort to militant action, but to look for higher wages and better conditions at the hands of the N. R. A. They have sabotaged all efforts for united action of the workers.

The once militant I. W. W. is now to be found with strange bedfellows. Although they continue to mouth phrases about "militant" action, about the general strike, their actions are in no way different from those of the leaders of the I. S. U. and I. L. A. They have led no struggles; they at first objectively supported the N. R. A., but are now in "opposition" to it by "boycotting" it and failing to mobilize the masses for struggle against it.

* * *

WITH the help of the Wobblies and the labor fakers, the shipowners have attempted to force the mass of seamen and longshoremen to bear the full burden of the crisis by enforcing wage cuts, worsened conditions, and starvation for the unemployed. But the marine workers have not willingly and peacefully accepted these conditions. Their growing discontent has recently taken on the form of organized, militant action. Some historic victories have been scored.

Amongst the seamen a whole series of strikes, 49 on the Munson Line alone, have taken place. As a result of job actions, ship committees are being established on the ore boats. The strike of the fourteen coal boats in Boston, the first mass struggle, forced a $10 increase in wages, brniging the scale above that called for by the code. In the past few months ship strikes have taken place in practically every major port on the Atlantic Gulf and West Coast. The seamen of the Lakes, too, have begun to take up the banner of struggle with the opening of the present season. Eighty per cent of these strikes have resulted in victories or partial victories for the workers.

The unorganized longshoremen have carried through a number of

Organization Has Grown Thru Militant Class Struggle Program

strikes in St. Louis, Baltimore and Philadelphia and are at present preparing for action in Norfolk, Va. The fight of the Boston longshoremen for meal hour rates; the recent strike decision of the 12,000 West Coast longshoremen organized in the I. L. A., are all indications of the growing revolt of the rank and file against the policies of their officials.

In this period the first smashing blow against the Blacklist system has been delivered. The seamen of Baltimore have established their own centralized Shipping Bureau; now controlling 85 per cent of all shipping. They are eliminationg the power of the shipping shark and graft; are doing away with all forms of discrimination and blacklist. That the seamen in other ports will follow the example of Baltimore is proven by the Buffalo seamen, who have already begun a militant fight against the Lake Carriers' Association and for the establishment of a Rotary system of shipping controlled by the seamen.

* * *

THE past four years have been a period of growing struggles, and the Marine Workers Industrial Union has been in the forefront of all these struggles. Every struggle and strike of the seamen has taken place behind the banner of the M. W. I. U. Successful strikes of unorganized longshoremen have been led and every struggle of the rank and file of the I. L. A. has received the full support of the M. W. I. U. The M. W. I. U. alone has defended the interests of the unemployed. Tens of thousands of workers, organized and unorganized, have endorsed the codes of the M. W. I. U., and helped elect the two mass delegations which appeared at the code hearings. The M. W. I. U. has been the main force in the industry that constantly sought to establish unity of all workers. The M. W. I. U. has made serious mistakes; it is still not a mass organization and many shortcomings hinder it from rapidly becoming one but its open acknowledgement and criticism of these weaknesses is the main guarantee that these will be overcome, and that it will be better able to organize and lead the coming mass struggles.

These mass struggles are not far off. The continued manouvers of the N. R. A. show that the shipowners are determined to enforce the wage-cutting shipowners' code which tens of thousands of seamen and longshoremen have protested against. Through this code, with its infamous National Shipping Labor Board, they will try to outlaw militant unionism, company unionize the I. S. U. and I. L. A., and check the growing strike movement by declaring strikes illegal and making arbitration compulsory.

* * *

IN THE coming year we must make full use of the past four years of experience. Let us organize and go forward to militant victories.

Organize on every ship and dock. Take things into your own hands, elect your committees, present your demands and take militant action, if necessary, to enforce these demands. Let us prepare to speak to the shipowner with the power and authority we have when tens of thousands of us stand prepared to act as one. Let us unite the growing mood for struggle behind one National program. We can do this if we establish organization everywhere, if we endorse the National Conference of Seamen and Longshoremen for united action, and elect delegates to it and stand ready to back up the conference. Let us unite our forces on every ship and dock, from coast to coast, behind the National Conference, to demand a national minimum wage.

Fight for the right to strike and the right to belong to a union of your own choosing, and against the National Shipping Labor Board and decasualization plan.

Build up the united front! Rank and file of the I. S. U. and I. L. A. and other unions! Fight for the right to control your own organizations, against the betrayal policies of the Ryans and Furuseths, for united action with the unorganized and members of other unions against the enforcement of the shipowners' slave code.

Unorganized seamen and longshoremen! Rally to the banner of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Smash the shipowners slave code, compel the enforcement of the M. W. I. U. code by building a powerful Marine Workers Industrial Union. Join the M. W. I. U. On to 5,000 new members!

Forward to a year of victories for the seamen and longshoremen, and to defeat for our enemies, the shipowners and their agents, the labor fakers!

Let every struggle be one of united action of seamen and longshoremen!

Fisher Body Men Hold Auto Parade In Tarrytown, N. Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

not disturb one scab who slugged a striker, and the Tarrytown News played up this slugger as a hero.

At the mass meeting and in the parade all of the strikers were speaking of the effective Cleveland strike, and the spread of strikes in Cleveland. Copies of Cleveland papers were spread from hand to hand. A letter from a Cleveland striker was read at the meeting. The Cleveland strikers will not make an agreement independent of Tarrytown, it was announced at the strike meeting.

The A. F. of L. officials have approached the executive board of the F.A.A. to affiliate. Grady, in his speech to the strikers, said the board asked the A. F. of L. what they had to offer. They would give no money to help support the strike, the A. F. of L. officials answered, but would give "prestige and will show you how to organize." Grady intimated that the executive board will not affiliate to the A. F. of L. at this time. He said he had nothing against the A. F. of L.

The leaflets of the Auto Workers Union were well received by the strikers. "We appreciate your help and your leaflets helped a lot," said one active striker to the Auto Workers Union representative. The strikers asked for more leaflets. The Auto Workers Union called for mass picketing, the spread of the strike, the election of a broad rank and file strike committee with all departments represented, and that the union should put forward to the company the same economic demands as the Cleveland strikers made regarding 30 per cent wage increase, recognition of the union, no discrimination, more pay for over time, etc.

Steel, Metal Union Organizes Milwaukee Enameling Co. Plant

By a Worker Correspondent

MILWAUKEE, Wisc. — At the Gauder, Paeschke and Frey plant here, one of the biggest enameling plants in the world, they don't give the workers time enough to change dies and the machines are not kept in good order so the workers make very small wages.

The company has been named the "Black Hole" by the workers, but the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is beginning to be active there now and it looks like there are going to be some real militant fights for workers rights and wages.

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One Class the World Over: the International Unity of the Workers

By M. J. OLGIN

MAY FIRST, 1886. Chicago is the storm center of a broad labor movement. There is war in the air, the class war of the workers against their capitalist exploiters. Strikes had been spreading like wildfire. Over one half million workers went on strike in 1885 and 1886 in the struggle for the eight-hour workday. On May First the workers of Chicago downed tools. Tens of thousands marched into the streets. Hatred against boss oppression and the demand for an eight-hour workday were blazing on the placards carried by resolute marching labor battalions. The workers of America were the first to mark May Day as the day of workers' struggle. The exploiters and their government, with their attack on the workers in Haymarket Square, May fourth, to revenge the May Day Demonstration, and with the subsequent execution of a number of innocent working class leaders, marked May Day with workers' blood. The First of May became Red Workers' Day.

• • •

MAY FIRST, 1902. Workers in Petersburg and Moscow, in Vilna and Rostov, march out into the streets under the Red Flag. The Czar's police are mobilized. The Czar's gendarmes have flooded the city with spies. The Czar's Cossacks are waiting with drawn sabers. The workers are unafraid. They rush from the sidewalks into the streets. They close ranks. They raise a banner aloft. They raise their speaker on their shoulders. He begins his brief speech. He speaks of the terrible oppression of the masses by the Czar's autocracy. He speaks of capitalist exploitation squeezing the life-blood out of the workers under the protection of Czarism. He speaks of the rising wave of revolutionary struggles throughout Russia. He points to the fact that on this very day the workers of the whole world are marching into the streets to protest against capitalism, to demonstrate for Socialism. He lifts his right arm saying, "We swear to carry our fight for Socialism to a victorious end!"

He has hardly time to finish his speech. The cossacks are upon the workers. They brandish their whips. They cut with their sabers. The policemen wedge into the workers with fists, revolvers and clubs. The workers are forced to disperse; some of them will be arrested; but their spirits are high. They see before their eyes the future victories of their class.

• • •

MAY FIRST, 1916. Germany, as all of Europe, is in the grip of a devastating war. The capitalists of the world are divided into two coalitions fighting for the redivision of the globe, for markets to sell their wares to reap greater profits, for raw materials to feed their industries to raise more profits, for "spheres of influence" to invest their surplus capital to garner still more profits. Millions have been killed — most of them workers and peasants. Millions have been maimed. The masses of every country are being slowly starved by a system of rationing which gives the rich every opportunity to enjoy the greatest luxuries, while the toilers have the liberty to hunger, to work in the munition plants, and to die on the numerous fronts.

The Socialist leaders of all countries have joined their governments in helping to continue the slaughter for the sake of profits. The Bolsheviks alone appeal for a revolution. The capitalists and the Socialist leaders of every country have outlawed May First as a Red Labor Day. But Bolshevism is spreading among the German workers. On May First, masses of workers pour into the streets of Berlin, huge masses, emboldened by revolutionary sentiment, embittered by hatred of capitalism and war. **Karl Liebknecht** is speaking. Karl Liebknecht is the beloved leader of the masses. He speaks of the horrors of war. He speaks of the forces behind the imperialist war. He says there is one way in which the workers can terminate the war—and that is by turning their weapons against their exploiters and doing away with capitalism in every beligerent country. He reminds the enthusiastic workers that similar demonstrations are taking place in other countries under the leadership of those workers-class fighters who have remained loyal to the ideal of Socialism, to the interests of the working class.

• • •

MAY FIRST, 1917. Cleveland. The United States has joined the bloody mess of the war—for the sake of Morgan's profits. Working class demonstrations are taboo. Yet within the Socialist Party, which is in its main supporting the war, there has grown a Left Wing, the nucleus of the future Communist Party. The secretary of the Cleveland local of the Socialist Party is **Charles Ruthenberg**, later one of the founders and leaders of the Communist Party. Charles Ruthenberg leads a demonstration of 20,000 through the streets of Cleveland to Public Square. The government strikes a blow to the demonstrators through a police attack. One worker is killed. But the ardour of the revolutionists is not dimmed. The revolutionary workers march ahead to the formation of the Communist Party in 1919.

• • •

WHAT is it that makes it possible for workers in every country to respond to the call for May First demonstrations? How could it happen that May First should have become the day of international struggle of the working class? It is because the working class is one the world over, and its interests are the same. The working class is fighting the same enemy everywhere, and the most courageous and clear-sighted among the workers have before their mind's eye the ultimate aim of the class struggle—the overthrow of the capitalist system and the introduction of Socialism. It is to achieve this aim that they direct all their struggles under the leadership of the Communist Parties headed by the General Staff of the World Revolution, the Communist International, and it is this common struggle and common aim that finds its clear expression in revolutionary May Day action.

Today the overthrow of the capitalist system has been definitely placed on the order of the day by historic events. Capitalism has outlived itself. In its present stage it can produce nothing but mass misery. It has proven by five years of crisis that it is unable to secure humanity a human existence. It can create only starvation, fascism, war. On the other hand, the fighting spirit of the great masses of workers has surged higher and higher. The workers are marching ahead in class battles that are becoming more determined with every year. The workers have before their eyes the magnificent example of the Russian workers who rose with arms in hand in November 1917, smashed the old government of capitalism, established their own government, the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies and have by now nearly completed the structure of Socialism. The Soviet Union points the way to all the workers of the world.

• • •

WHEN we march into the streets this May First, we do so with the consciousness that the world is ripe for the Social Revolution, that in the United States the material basis for the Social Revolution is ready, that the class forces of the workers are increasing both here and in other countries, that the struggle of the workers in one country is aiding and strengthening the forces of the workers in every other country, that the tasks of the workers the world over are the same, and that we must use this international day to increase our fighting power.

The best way to increase fighting power is—to fight.

May Day of 1934 will forge new links in the chain of international solidarity of the toilers. May First will bring us all one step closer to the world revolution. Long live our Red May First!

8th Convention of the Communist Party Blazes the Trail to a Soviet America

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

EXHILARATION flared like sparks as registering delegates recognized that the predominating type among them was a Forgotten Man whom the New Deal had taught just one thing—to fight with his class under its one dependable leader, the Communist Party. Suspense welded them in their first session, where Earl Browder, General Secretary, flung out two simple facts that became the theme challenge of the Communist Party's Eighth National Convention—that this Party is striding in seven league boots toward a boss-free America, but yet must march even faster to win against fascism.

Marguerite Young

You could take these two emotions, exhilaration and suspense, and with one or both of them identify the atmosphere of the convention at any point along its six days' program in Cleveland.

Trail Toward Soviet America

I do not mean the kind of suspense I saw in a Democratic Party convention sweatingly deciding whether to promise its supporters booze. Nor the synthetic enthusiasm I saw a Republican convention manufacture with tin whistles and pipe organ to mark the nomination of their candidate. I mean the deep suspense and sharp exhilaration with which revolutionists lay down their path and check their milestones backward and forward.

That's what this Communist convention did. It blue-printed a trail toward a Soviet America. It did this with its collective eye always on the realities of its world, its country, its class. It thumb-tacked this trail with details of tactics as well as the line of strategy. Through its attention centered on one main object—to win the majority of the American working people to its program, for the revolutionary overthrow of the brass hats of capital who rule on the brink of wars and revolutions—it patiently set down the immediate steps toward that object, the leading and winning of fights for such needs as human standards of relief to the unemployed who search for bread today, actual recognition of the worker's right to strike today for a fatter envelope this pay day, election of some Communist Congressmen in the very next campaign. It was not, of course, a matter of setting a date for revolution. It was a week of tightening lines, closing ranks, to insure more victories along the road and, yes, to be prepared when the final showdown does come.

New Forces in Ranks

Comrade Browder's report for the Central Committee was a basis on which the 470 delegates shaped the program. The adoption of this and of other central reports followed the most exhaustive discussion that I have ever heard, not by any means barring those of the United States Senate famous "deliberative body." One other democratic function the convention performed: it elected a Central Committee composed of veterans of the radical movement and, significantly, of young leaders drawn from new but already tested ranks of the membership.

Those new ranks were an inspiration. If you divided the delegates according to the length of their Party membership, you found the largest group composed of men and women who had joined the Communist Party since last July—the representatives of those hundreds of thousands of Americans who have reached toward the Communist Party following disillusionment with the New Deal and its reformist supporters from President Green of the American Federation of Labor and Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party down.

Young Delegates

These were young delegates, too; the biggest age group among them were from 26 to 30 years. They were 92 per cent industrial workers, 64 per cent trade union members. They came fresh from main industries. Although they included workers of virtually every extraction and color in America, the big majority were native-born.

They came from the farms too, and from the professions. One day I glanced along a row of chairs in the convention auditorium—a young white farmer from the middle west; next, a mild mannered school teacher from an eastern city; next, a well-known woman novelist; next, a white homemaker from the northwest; next, a Negro share cropper from Dixie; next, a Philippine agricultural worker from the Imperial Valley of California. They stood before the convention, these varied types, with one common characteristic, militancy!

Harold Ashe, former Secretary of the Socialist Party of California: "For 19 years I labored under the illusion that the Socialist Party was a revolutionary party." And he told how 350 others like him discovered the futility, the reactionary effect of the Socialist Party's program, and joined the Communist Party. Since last December, this.

400 Share Croppers' Locals

"We had 3,000 members in the Share Croppers' Union (last July)," a lank Negro comrade explained. His manner was forthright and practical as his words. "At the present time, in spite of terror raised against Negro and white share croppers, in spite of the low hanging lynch clouds that burst frequently, we can now register a membership of 6,000, with 400 functioning locals." Again: "It has been difficult in the past to organize white share croppers and workers in the cities of Alabama. But we are overcoming this difficulty. Now more than 1,700 white members are either in the Party or in organizations led by Communists." Their specific job for the next three months: 1,000 new Share Cropper Union members in Alabama, 150 new Party members.

Here is a slim former feudist from Kentucky, bringing:

"Greetings from the Kentucky miners. The miners of Kentucky are learning to stop their feuds and, instead of turning their guns against each other, to turn them against their real enemies in the spirit given us by Comrades Stalin and Browder." To prove it, there is a real opposition in the United Mine Workers of America in two key mines of Bell County; there is a Party unit in historic Evarts, Kentucky, including 16 former Wobbly members. The Communist Party gathers in the bearers of the most notable traditions of militant American labor.

Their humor could turn a critical shaft on Party weaknesses as well as directly upon the class enemy.

"Hard to Find Party"

"I am an employed railroad worker from the West Coast and the greatest difficulty I ever had was finding the Party," said a blond fellow from the Pacific Coast. "I have been looking for the Communist Party ever since the overthrow of the Czar in Russia. . . ." Sympathetic workers warned him against speaking of unity, but he refused to hide his allegiance . . . and he recruited into the Party a couple of his shop buddies earlier wrongly suspected as stool pigeons.

From Southern Illinois came a woman delegate, telling how women of an auxiliary of the Progressive Miners fake-radical union "came up to me and said, 'We are Communists too.' . . . Many of them thought Mrs. Weick, a Mustelte social-fascist, was a Communist and that is why they followed her."

There is precious little time for anything but the sessions during a Communist convention, and what time was free in Cleveland seemed to be taken up by private discussions of the same convention subjects. Most of the delegates ate their meals in the building in which the convention sat, local comrades having arranged to feed them in three big rooms there. Those who went out to eat stopped in the small restaurant nearby; one saw them in whispered animated discussion for blocks along Prospect Avenue. Or they might gather, small groups, to talk in the home of some Cleveland sympathizer, and still the questions were the same; what progress have we made, are we making, will we make? It was the only political convention I've seen at which you couldn't expect delegates to go off drinking between sessions. There wasn't apparently, even any such hope for this on the part of provocateurs, for there were no bootleggers planted outside—as liquor sellers were vainly stationed outside the National Convention Against Unemployment in Washington last February!

The Commissions

In addition to the ten hours or more spent in general sessions each day, the delegates gave nearly all their evenings to convention work. The first thing they did after electing a presiding committee of 36 (including as honorary members Joseph Stalin of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Ernst Thaelmann of Germany, George Dimitroff of Bulgaria and the leading Communists, many imprisoned, in Japan, Canada, Austria, Cuba, Mexico and Ireland) was to elect seven commissions. These groups met between sessions of the convention. They prepared reports on political, organizational and Negro questions, on the problems of revolutionary schools, work among women and on farms, and on convention credentials.

Exactly 17 rank and file delegates spoke from the platform during one morning's discussion of the Browder report. That's how democratic the expression was—and when spontaneous contributions were to be offered, the delegate had but to rise and ask for the floor. Debate, some of which was sharp, was disciplined; speakers were held rigidly to their assigned time and subject. There was a continuous flow between delegates on the floor and leaders on the platform fronted by a long, red-draped table, at the side of which hung the red banner carried in 1919 by a Socialist Party unit that came over to the Communist Party en masse when the latter was organized.

Growth and Growing Pains

Thus in the variously accented Americanese, the convention examined the growth and the tasks of the Communist Party. Growth was evident throughout — and growing pains. From Comrade Browder's detailed report, showing the paradoxes of capitalism throughout the world and particularly in the United States, the program which has at least temporarily increased profits but has lowered labor's living standards and brought no promises of other bonanza days or even permanent stabilization, through those of every national leader. Comrades Jack Stachel, dealing with Communists in strikes and in trade unions; C. A. Hathaway, with Communist work among youth; Harry Heywood, with the leadership of Negro struggles; and Max Bedacht, with mass-organization, all registered gains—but not enough.

Since the last convention in 1930, they pointed out, membership in the Party has trebled: today it counts more than 25,000 members, and a half million participants in organizations folowing various parts of its program. It has struck roots in factories employing more than 35,000. It has 1,482 street units. It is concentrating in the steel, iron, transportation, railroad territory of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Forging a Bolshevik Party

Still it must carry this concentration further. It must win the Negro people to its liberation program. It must build an independent Federation of Labor, uniting opposition groups in the A. F. of L. and independent unions. It must "Bolshevize" itself — discipline and develop its personnel to the capacity to head the struggles of all workers and their allies, on the farms, in the professions, in mixed-class movements against war, fascism, and unemployment.

As leaders pointed out weaknesses, the latter revealed themselves in the convention.

One wished, amid the dissection of un-Bolshevik faults, that the lengthy, homely, capable discussion would be lifted by some proletarian orator more powerful than these. One saw that women, as Comrade Browder cautioned, had not been sufficiently trained into leading positions, and that some phases of the Communist program, such as work in the veterans' movement, had been neglected.

Great Progress

And yet here was progress to astonishing lengths. Here sat and talked new Negro leaders with a political development, a theoretical equipment of Marxism-Leninism little short of phenomenal. Here were the representatives of a Party spreading in the South at such a rate as to demonstrate Comrade Robert Minor's observation: "We speak of the 'backward South,' but 'backwardness' is a two-edged sword . . . the 'backward South' is the weakest link in American capitalism." And here stood representatives of four brother Parties of the Communist International, the guide to the convention itself, builder of class unity around the globe.

Here was the documentation of Comrade Browder's closing remarks to the delegates: "If we make use of the tremendous opportunities revealed here in this convention, in a short time we will be a mass Party. We will be leading serious daily struggles, and we will be seriously preparing the American workers for their revolutionary task."

One listened, finally, to the voice of 72-year-old "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor, the veteran of them all—and one could understand if not answer the question from this still-leading revolutionist:

"I wonder if you younger members realize what this convention means to us older ones . . . As I listened to the reports and the discussion, I realized that at last we had stopped talking only, and were really doing something to win the American masses."

How Proud a Pioneer Should Be—Organizing Workingclass Children

By MARTHA CAMPION

"I never did realize until I became an I. W. O. Pioneer how proud a Pioneer can really be. I am sorry for all those children who do not belong to us yet. We Pioneers learn to understand how bad it is for workers to scab. We also learn the idea of strikes, that our parents are struggling to make our lives better, not to starve, and to have clothes. We Pioneers learn how to appreciate our parents' struggles and hardships in order to support us and to make things better for us. We also learn by being organized how to help our parents in the various struggles by demonstrating with our parents. We learn to understand all the holidays of the workers. We are preparing ourselves for the celebration of May the First. We Pioneers will raise our voices to stop war and hunger that we children are the sufferers of it. We shall organize to be a strong organization of Pioneers."

—Pioneer Murray Kalisher, Nine and one half Years Old.

• • •

MINISTERS and priests, and rabbis, usually base their sermons on texts from the Bible. I would like to base this article on the letter quoted above.

It is impossible to reproduce in print the whole effect of this letter, written painstakingly in pencil on ruled tablet paper, with its childish errors in spelling and grammar. But there is something here that we can lay our finger on, something that characterizes the letter immediately as the letter of a worker's child, and more than that, a child conscious of the fact that he is of the working class. Moreover, at the same time that the letter is class-conscious, it remains the letter of a child, and not of an infant prodigy who is mouthing phrases without knowing their meaning.

Many of our enemies, and many comrades in our own ranks, accuse us of encouraging in our Pioneers such a capacity for making speeches and becoming little exhibitionists without knowing what they are doing or why. In these days, when millions of children are slowly starving to death, when their fathers, the workers of the country, are striking against the N. R. A. codes, against the ending of the C. W. A., against further starvation and destitution, can anyone say that these conditions do not affect the children without our telling them about these things?

We Must Guide Our Children

One must tell hungry children that there is no bread! The real quarrel of our enemies with us is that we show the children the reasons for the conditions they are already conscious of, and the solution, and teach them to fight against these conditions.

What do the reformists of various kinds do in the face of these conditions? Well, it appears that some of them take workers' children to camps and teach them games that their child psychologists tell them normal children of that age should play. The Musteites, who sponsor a number of summer camps to which workers' kids are taken, go in for child psychology in quite a big way. They believe, they say, that teachers of workers' children should concentrate on problems of "adjustment" to their environment. We, on the other hand, say that workers' children must not be taught how to **adjust** themselves to the society of hunger and deprivation in which they live, but how to **change** that society into a workers' society.

Other enemies also accuse us of filling the minds of the children with things they shouldn't be concerned with. In the reactionary 'Brooklyn Eagle' of Sunday, April 8, in a stupid and malicious review of "Our Lenin," Selden Rodman makes the same attack,—in a more clumsy and openly hostile manner, as one would expect. He says that the pictures of strikes and lynchings will catch the imagination of the child and make him "emulate" these deeds of violence "without knowing why."

Does the letter above indicate that the writer has a mind filled with pictures of violence that he will emulate without knowing why? The mouthings of these people, as well as the increased fascization of the school system, the war propaganda being spread in the schools to an extent incredible to those who have not seen and heard it, all the efforts of the bourgeoisie to bind the children more tightly to their reactionary program, prove to us conclusively that we cannot relax in our efforts, small as they are, to secure the children of the workers for the working class. On the contrary, these efforts of the bourgeoisie, frantic at sight of its doom, to divorce the child of the worker from the problems bound up with the experiences of the workers, should make us realize that we must double and redouble our efforts to organize our children with us and not against us.

• • •

THE cunning assertion of the people who say, in these circumstances, that the child should not be "bothered" with such problems as their parents face, when the child is visibly affected by these problems, is a step in direct support of the plans of the owners of the schools and factories, who realize that the child can be taught to react in a definite manner to these things—that children can be turned into little nationalists and fascists. The suggestion of these amiable ladies and gentlemen that we take the children out afer school and teach them nature study is a suggestion that we disarm the children and leave them open to the fascist propaganda. But we must not give them working class propaganda,—oh, no!

And if any doubt remains that children can be mobilized in support of the struggles of their working-class parents, and that they can be not only mobilized, but also, without pounding their heads, taught why they should participate in these struggles as well as initiate their own struggles, we have proof in our Pioneer movement that this is so—that it has been accomplished.

To those "critics," who accuse us of "indoctrinating" our children, let us give our final answer: We are not afraid to indoctrinate because WE KNOW WE ARE RIGHT!

And, knowing we are right, let us answer the war propaganda of the schools, and the accompanying "protection" of the children by these people from other "propaganda," counter-propaganda they might receive, with our working-class history and working-class lessons.

"Who is going to lead us, teach us?

"You, you, you!"

Lustily sing the Pioneers in "Strike Me Red!" Let us not disappoint them. Let that "You" be every mass organization of adults in the revolutionary movement in the United States!

Greetings to the Daily Worker on May 1st

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TRAVEL

MORE AMERICANS TO VISIT SOVIET UNION DURING 1934

Interest in Workers' Fatherland Growing As Tourists Leave Beaten Paths of Europe

In keeping with phenomenal development in industry, agriculture, education and cultural attainment, the U.S.S.R. is coming into its own as an attraction to the tourist and world traveller. Leaving the beaten paths of Europe, many Americans and other nationals are turning to the wonders of this great land and people, reborn under Socialist construction.

With each succeeding year, more and more travelers add the Soviet Union to their itinerary. The prospects for 1934 indicate that this growth in travel interest is being greatly accelerated. Although American recognition of the U.S.S.R. has played no small part in this development, it must be remembered that the Soviet Union offers the tourist a travel program unduplicated in the world today.

The U.S.S.R. is a vast land of many peoples and many tongues. Its borders enclose one-sixth of the earth's landed surface and affords a sufficient variety of climates and scenic wonders to satisfy the most discriminating traveler. In addition to these natural resources, the Workers' Fatherland provides the spectacle of an agrarian nation changed in the course of seventeen short years to second place among industrial nations of the world.

Scientific and Cultural Advance

Keeping pace with its brilliant industrial achievements, the educational, scientific and cultural attainments of the Soviets are attracting world acclaim. Students and professionals from many lands now attend Soviet schools. Special courses, as well as summer study tours, are being offered to Americans who wish to combine travel and study in the U.S.S.R.

In the fields of music, the theatre and art, the wealth of old Russia is now contrasted with the vigorous work of a new generation of artists. The Leningrad Music Festival opens the new season on May 20, and is followed by many other cultural events of signal importance, including the Moscow Theatre Festival in September.

May Day Celebrations

The 1934 travel season in the U. S. S. R. opens on the spectacle of the huge May Day celebrations in Moscow, Leningrad and other leading Soviet cities, towns and villages. The famous Red Square in Moscow, with the majestic Kremlin as a background, will again be the scene of a day-long review. Visitors will be given a graphic picture of a whole people's advance under revolutionary leadership and social reconstruction.

From the vantage point at Lenin's mausoleum, the outstanding Soviet leaders will review representative departments of the Red Army, the various shock brigades of workers, the trade unions, factory and shop workers, workers in their native peasant costumes . . . a vast panorama of the whole life of the U.S.S.R.

Strange Races Seen in Cruise Along the Volga

Seven national republics, each with its own language and customs, are passed during the four-day Volga River trip from Gorki down to Stalingrad. Drawing up to each of the 28 landing stages along the route is like entering a strange port. The signs, slogans and announcements to be found at the various landings are written in many tongues and change almost with every stop.

The seven nationalities to be found along the Volga are the Mariisk, Chuvash, Tartar, Mordva, German, Kalmick and Russian. The names of the languages spoken correspond to the names of the republics, except in the case of the Maris, who in their little republic, have developed two dissimilar dialects. One is spoken by the "Meadow Men" and the other by the "Hill Men."

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Leningrad Festival Attracts Tourists

Group Sailing May 9th Led by Ashley Pettis

The growing interest in the cultural and artistic life of the U.S.S.R. is clearly demonstrated through the organization of a group of American music lovers who will attend the Leningrad Music Festival under the leadership of Ashley Pettis.

Pianist, writer and lecturer, Ashley Pettis is considered one of America's best informed musicians on the new Soviet music. For more than a year, he studied the Soviet system of musical education. Returning to the United States, Pettis wrote many enthusiastic articles based upon his investigations in the U.S.S.R. He is now musical editor of the "New Masses" and has lectured on the subject of Soviet music in a number of eastern cities.

The group to attend the Leningrad Music Festival will sail from New York on May 9 and arrive in Leningrad on May 19. All arrangements are being made by The Open Road.

Combination Study And Travel Tours

Students, teachers and social workers may now combine a summer of European and Soviet travel with a term at the Summer School of the Anglo-American Institute at the First Moscow University. The World Your University, sponsored by a group of American university professors, has completed arrangements with Intourist and the White Star Line to conduct a 67-day tour of seven European countries and the U. S. S. R.

The tour provides for six weeks in the Soviet Union, four of which will be devoted to Moscow. This will accomodate those who wish to attend the Summer School of the Anglo-American Institute. There will also be travel in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Poland and Finland.

The educational program of the Soviets will be thrown open for observation and study. Courses are being offered in art, education, sociology, psychology, areonautics, economics and Russian. All instruc- economics and Russian. All instruction of a faculty of Soviet professors and instructors, with an advisory staff of American instructors. The academic status of the advisors and instructors guarantees the students a scholarly and impartial approach to an understanding of the U. S. S. R., its economic and social plan, its educational system and its social services.

Aside from the usual sight-seeing expeditions, visits will be made to observe the functioning of various educational and cultural institutions in Moscow and other leading Soviet cities. Lectures by Soviet scientists, educators, authors and artists will be included in these visits. The museum, theatre, cinema and opera may also be visited in Leningrad and Moscow.

The Daily Worker gives you the truth about the Soviet Union, the truth about working-class strikes in the United States and abroad. Subscribe to the Daily Worker today.

LENINGRAD MUSIC FESTIVAL
A Group Under the Leadership of *Ashley Pettis*
SAILING MAY 9th!
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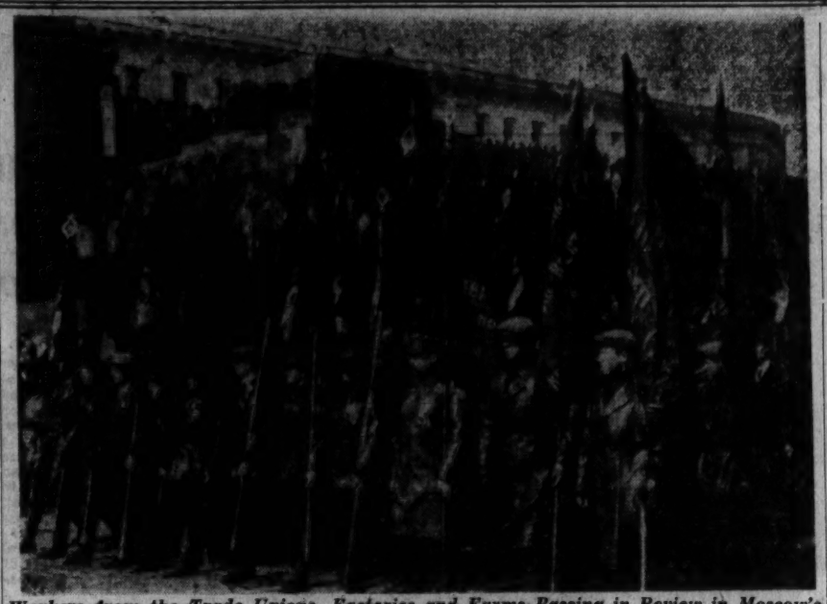

Workers from the Trade Unions, Factories and Farms Passing in Review in Moscow's Red Square on May Day

Visitors Impressed By Soviet Hotels

Returning visitors from the U. S. S. R. are giving the lie to the once-prevalent rumor that accommodations in the larger hostelries of Moscow, Leningrad and other leading Soviet cities are not up to the standards of Europe and America. That the quarters, furnishings and services available in many Soviet hotels are all that could be desired is best illustrated by the remarks of two school teachers who have returned from the Workers' Fatherland.

"A great crystal chandelier glowed overhead, a golden clock stood on a marble mantel-piece, a cloisonne vase three feet high stood in one corner and wedgewood was on the dressing table. Beautiful paintings hung from the walls and the room was carpeted with an antique Bokhara. We felt very much as if we were sleeping in the Metropolitan Museum," they said.

Moscow has four hotels used by foreign visitors: the Metropole, the National Hotel, the Savoy and the new Moscow. Leading hotels in other cities of the U.S.S.R. include the London in Odessa, the Orient in Tiflis, the Continental in Kiev, the Leningrad in Yalta, the Hotel Europe in Leningrad and the Astoria in Kharkov. While much strictly Russian food is in evidence on the menus, familiar French, German and English dishes are plentiful.

Yalta, an Outstanding Soviet Summer Resort

Located on the southern shore of the Crimean Peninsula, Yalta retains all of the popularity it enjoyed in pre-revolutionary Russia. On three sides it is sheltered by mountains rising to a height of four or five thousand feet. On the fourth side are the warm waters of the Black Sea. Commencing almost at the water's edge, the town ascends the steep slopes of the wooded mountains which form a flowering green background for its white villas.

The lower part of the town, fronting the sea, consists almost entirely of the lavish palaces of the former nobility, now used as sanitoriums and rest homes for workers and professionals. A broad promenade curves about the oval bay, overlooking the excellent bathing beaches.

Patronize Daily Worker Advertisers

VIEWS OF LEADING HOTELS IN U. S. S. R.

(Top) Astoria Hotel, Leningrad. (Right) Room in National Hotel in Moscow.

(Left) Roof garden restaurant in the Hotel Europe in Leningrad, where the appointments are of the best.

Unique Summer Travel and Study in the SOVIET UNION
87 Days of Travel in Eight Foreign Countries
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$389 The price of the tour includes all necessary expenses (excepting meals and sleeping accommodations en-route from Kiev to Cherbourg—3½ days) from New York to New York.
Sailing from N. Y. June 20, M. V. Brittanic—Arriving N. Y. Sept. 4th, S. S. Majestic
The World Your University
205 West 115th St. N. Y. C.

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Direct service from Brooklyn, Times Square, East Bronx and Washington Heights to all points in Sullivan and Ulster Counties; Lakewood, Atlantic City, Port Jervis and Carbondale. Leaves several times daily. For information CALL DICKENS 2-4200

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THE LAND OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION!

There is much to see and do. Numerous Soviet enterprises — Collective Farms, Model Factories, Workers' Sanitariums, Museums of the Revolution, Children's Villages, Music and Theatre Festivals, cosmopolitan Moscow, Leningrad, centre of art and science, Mother Volga with historic cities on her shores, the snow-peaked Caucasus and blooming, garden-like Crimea are only a few of the highlights!

AMERICAN EXPRESS INTOURIST REPRESENTATIVES
It is now easier than ever before to arrange your Soviet trip, no matter what city you may live in. Due to a working agreement to act as Agents and Special Representatives of INTOURIST, the Soviet State Travel Bureau, the American Express Company can now arrange your tour and care for all the details for you. Get in touch with the nearest American Express office.

NEW YORK TO NEW YORK ROUND TRIPS
Fifteen low cost trips including all expenses, from New York and return, ranging in duration from 15 to 30 days in the Soviet Union, described in the book "See the New Russia" available on request.

INDEPENDENT TRAVEL
Also tours mapped out according to your wishes. Travelers not desiring to decide on their route before arrival in the Soviet Union may purchase Open Service Orders. Special itineraries allowing time for visiting relatives and friends can also be arranged.

TRAVEL COSTS ARE LOW
Prices, in dollars, have not been affected by fluctuating exchange. Your dollar still has the same value in Russia.

INFORMATION
Concerning travel matters relating to the Soviet Union are available at any American Express office. Ask or write for the book "SEE THE NEW RUSSIA," just off the press. It is a complete handbook on travel to the Soviet Union.

American Express Travel Service
Main Office—65 Broadway New York, N. Y.

Soviet Trade Tour Being Organized

American Industrialists To Visit Manufacturing Centers in U. S. S. R.

American industry will make one of its first official visits to the land of Socialist construction when delegates from various trade groups and technical societies embark on the Trade Promotion Tour that is now being organized by the American Russian Chamber of Commerce.

The purpose of this mission is to enable American executives, manufacturers, industrialists and bankers to study at first hand the great new mining and manufacturing centers which the U.S.S.R. has developed within the past few years, with a view to future trade.

During the course of their travels through the Soviet Union, special emphasis will be given to the new industrial centers recently established in Siberia and the Ural Mountain region — Magnitorgorsk, sometimes called the "Gary of Russia"; Novosibirsk; Chelyabinsk, where there is located an enormous tractor plant; Novo-Kuznetsk in the great copper and coal mine region near the Altai Mountains and Sverdlovsk, one of the chief industrial centers of Siberia.

The group will travel over 5,000 miles into Siberia, visiting those parts of old Russia and Siberia ordinarily inaccessible to the traveler. There they will inspect plants and industrial establishments not generally seen by visitors from abroad.

The delegates will make this journey into Siberia on a train of International sleeping, dining and lounge cars, and will be able to spend every night in comfort in their own compartments. Upon their return to Moscow at the end of the tour, a conference will be arranged between the members of the delegation and Soviet industrial leaders.

This Trade Promotion Delegation will sail from New York on June 21 on the S.S. Manhattan. All details of the tour are being arranged and handled by the American Express Company. Special stop-over arrangements in either the U.S.S.R., or Europe, may be secured.

Woolworth Type Stores in U.S.S.R.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Five and ten kopek stores in Leningrad, Moscow, Kharkov and other large cities in the Soviet Union, is the latest achievement of "Torgsin," State Corporation for Trade with Foreigners, according to Mr. I. I. Gordeef, new head of the Torgsin representation in the United States, who has just arrived from Moscow.

Forty thousand American records for Soviet phonographs have been purchased by Torgsin stores. These were sent on the SS. KIM on its return voyage from the United States.

TRAVEL

Many Climates, Languages, Races Found Within Borders of U.S.S.R.

Wide Appeal of this Vast Land Reflected In Sharp Rise in Spring Bookings

Indications are that 1934 will prove a banner year for travel to the Soviet Union, according to reports from World Tourists, Inc. More Americans than ever are said to be making arrangements for Spring and Summer tours to the U.S.S.R., as well as many groups of workers, students and professionals.

Almost every type of climate, topography and scenic panorama are to be found within the borders of the Soviet Union. A hundred and forty-nine languages and dialects are spoken by the eighty-two ethnic groups inhabiting the vast land of the Soviets. The most interesting spectacle, however, is that of a hundred and sixty million people building a new social and economic system on a scale and with a speed unprecedented in history.

Going into its eighth season, World Tourists, Inc., first American organization to book Soviet tours, offers many unusual services to travelers, as well as to those who have relatives in the U.S.S.R. For example, arrangements can be made for rest cures in Soviet Health Resorts, such as Kislovodsk, Jelesnovdsk, Essenkuti, Sochi, Mazest and the Crimea. The rates are low and can be paid in American dollars. Americans can also procure these rest cures for relatives in the Soviet Union.

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Two great new liners
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Enjoy the modern American idea of travel luxury in roomy, inexpensive Third Class as well as Tourist Class and Cabin Class. Travel to the Soviet Republics is increasing—take advantage of low fares on United States liners and see the new Russia. Direct connections at Plymouth or Havre for all points in the Soviet. The Manhattan and Washington, with their running mates, The Pres. Roosevelt and Pres. Harding offer weekly sailings. See your local agent.

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U.S.S.R.

FOLLOW THE TREND

SEE the Soviet Union. Here is a theatre of social change so fundamental that everyone must observe it for himself. Equally important is the fact that the U.S.S.R. offers a superb vacation land . . . and one in which the travel dollar has not shrunk! INTOURIST rates *in dollars* applying last year remain substantially the same in 1934. Three classes of travel, over 18 standard itineraries covering every interesting section of the U.S.S.R. Travel service at $15 a day First Class; $8 a day Tourist Class and $5 a day Special Class. Soviet visas, hotels, meals, guide-interpreters, sightseeing and all transportation on tour in the U.S.S.R. Special individual itineraries . . . or you may join any of a hundred planned groups. Ask any travel agent about rates, tours and schedules.

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May Day Greetings of the International Workers Order

Claim of Bosses That Capitalist Insurance Is Social Insurance Is A Monstrous Deception

By MAX BEDACHT

CAPITALIST insurance companies (and also bourgeois fraternal organizations) insist that their insurance service is a **social insurance.** Many books have been written by agents of insurance companies on the "social insurance" service of private insurance companies.

There is just enough truth in this claim to make it a monstrous lie. Capitalist insurance companies are as much social institutions as are bread factories. To be sure, both are based on social needs of the masses; but these social needs do not concern the owners of the bread factory, nor do they bother much the grand moguls of the insurance companies. What they are concerned with is profits. Of course they welcome the social need for bread and for insurance. They welcome it not because it gives them a chance to perform a social service by supplying bread or by supplying insurance; they welcome it because this social need forces society to perform a private service to them.

The social need for bread and for insurance forces society to get bread and to get insurance. The masses can get the bread they need and the insurance they need only from the capitalists who own the bread and control the insurance companies.

Neither the grand moguls of the insurance companies nor the owners of the bread factories distribute their wares to fill evident social needs. **Both distribute it only to fill their own pockets.** When for some reason the masses run out of funds and can no longer pay for their bread or their insurance, both the bread manufacturer and the grand mogul stop the distribution of their wares. Anyway, they stop distributing it to those who, though bitterly in need, can no longer pay for it. The social need continues and even increases, but the "social service" of the capitalists discontinues. The greater the social need because of mass want, the more universal becomes the refusal of the capitalists to serve the need.

The claim of the capitalists that theirs is a social service is a worthless cloak which serves the purpose of making the exploiter of popular needs appear as a lofty social servant. The capitalist tries to pass as a social benefactor. The facts make him a social parasite. He is not a social servant but a modern robber-baron.

No capitalist insurance company can fill the need for social insurance. These companies only exploit that need. Only real social insurance can serve the masses.

* * *

WHAT is real social insurance?

The workers are a class in society which has no other source of existence but wages. They cannot collect wages when they have no jobs. They cannot get jobs in periods of economic crisis. They cannot fill jobs in periods of sickness, disability or old age. In such cases the workers face misery, suffering and starvation. This is not a problem of the individual workers. It is a social problem. The workers suffer as a result of social conditions. The maintenance of the workers is therefore a social duty.

Social insurance must help to solve this problem. Social insurance is a system of insurance which supplies the worker with an income when through no fault of his own he cannot supply it through his own efforts. Social insurance is a system of insurance which begins to operate whenever the worker's wages stop. When the worker loses his job and cannot any longer earn his living, social insurance must supply him with his living in the form of unemployment insurance. When the worker gets sick and can no longer earn a living, social insurance must supply his living in the form of sick insurance.

When old age disables the worker from working, or from getting a job, thus depriving him of his source of life, this source of life must be supplied by social insurance in the form of old age pensions. When maternity interrupts the ability of the working woman to earn her living, she must be supplied with an adequate living by social insurance in the form of maternity insurance. In short, whenever and wherever the worker's ability to earn his living ceases or is interrupted, social insurance must go into operation and maintain the worker and his family.

Social insurance therefore has nothing in common with capitalist insurance companies and their function. It cannot be based on the calculating of actuaries. It cannot be made dependent on the ability of the worker to contribute to the funds out of which payments are to be made. It is not at all the responsibility of the worker to contribute in any form to the social insurance funds. The worker is the sufferer from the condition; his suffering is to be relieved. He is the victim without any responsibility toward the condition.

Social insurance therefore must take its funds from those who are the beneficiaries of the existing society, the profit collectors, not from the workers who are its victims.

* * *

OF ALL proposals and schemes ever brought forward under the name of social insurance, there is only one proposal that deserves to be called a proposal for social insurance. This proposal is embodied in House of Representatives Bill 7598. This proposal contains the indispensable conditions of a social insurance bill. First, the insurance provided is to all workers irrespective of race, sex, creed, color or nationality. Second, it provides no limitations in time as to the rights of the workers to this insurance. Third, its insurance payments guarantee the average income of the worker when working. Fourth, it provides the raising of the necessary funds for the insurance out of the profits of the capitalists and out of assignment of funds from useless and detrimental purposes, such as armaments. Finally, it provides a guarantee against the misuse of the social insurance funds by political grafters and corruptionists by placing the administration of the funds into the hands of the insured themselves.

This Bill is a real social insurance proposal. It is the only real one in existence. All others bear the name of social insurance proposals only to mislead the masses.

The International Workers Order as a workers fraternal organization pledges its full support to this Bill. It calls upon its members and upon the millions of workers organized in the fraternal movement in America to organize one solid united front in support of that bill.

The Negro and the Task of Our Order

By SADIE DOROSHKIN

IN THE absence of any form of social insurance in the U. S., the fraternal movement in this country has developed to a very great extent. Membership in fraternal organizations mounts up to many millions. The vast majority of these are workers and farmers. Besides the econimic interest the member has in the fraternal lodge, it also serves as a social center. The ordinary worker, farmer or clerk who on his job is known as Bill, John, or Henry, in the lodge gets the title of Sir Knight, Exalted Ruler, Grand Sachem, etc. He puts on his regalia, is greeted by his brothers with his exalted title and goes through his rituals which give him a feeling of exaltation. In this manner he is artificially made to forget the worries about his daily struggle for a living, his problem of getting food, shelter clothing and other necessities for his wife and children. The desires and aims of workers for economic security, mutual aid, brotherly love, and democracy are drowned in the halo of mysticism, and secrecy instead of these aims and desires leading him into the channels of struggle for better conditions. Thus the fraternal organizations in this country play a definitely reactionary role. The workers are made to believe that by living up to the principles of their lodge, universal brotherhood will be achieved. So great a hold have these lodges on the psychology of these workers, that they become important instruments in moulding the political, religious, and moral views in the interests of the bourgeoisie, which leads these organizations.

The above holds true even to a greater extent to the Negro fraternal movement in the U. S. In proportion to their population the response of the Negroes to fraternal organizations is considerably greater than that of the whites. Of a population of about thirteen million Negroes, from three to four million men and women are organized into fraternal lodges. The reason for this great response of the Negroes to fraternal life is, first of all, their exreme poverty, which create a greater need for mutual aid; then their social ostracism forcing them into closer social contact with each other, thus creating also an outlet for their supressed national expression. For instance, one of the favorite expresions in the rituals of the Negro fraternals is "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand," meaning that the Negro people will come into their own some day. The biblical expression "the first shall be last and the last shall be first" used in these rituals is another expression giving vent to the national aspirations which, instead of being directed into struggles for the real achievement of their national freedom, are directed into channels harmless to the bourgeousie.

The Negro occupies the lowest rung on the social and economic ladder. Forced into the most segregated and crowded ghetto, under the most unhealthy conditions, the sick and death rate among the Negro masses is unusually high. In addition to this their inability to provide for the needs that arise in case of sickness or accident and from death makes the Negroes react readily to the illusions spread by the agents and advertisers of the insurance companies. Taking advantage of this situation, the big bourgeois insurance companies exploit the Negroes in the most shameless manner by charging them higher rates for premiums than the whites. Their excuse for this criminal robbery is that the Negroes die faster than the whites. We know that the death rate of any workers living in congested, unsanitary houses with a lack of bathing and heating facilities will be high. Claiming that the Negroes have a higher sick and death rate because of physical inferiority, is a method of furthering the bourgeois poison race inferiority of the Negroes.

What is the role of the International Workers Order in the fraternal movement among the Negro toilers and what are its tasks as a proletarian fraternal organization? The need for mutual aid among workers springs out of their precarious economic condition. They have nothing but wages to depend upon; the cutting off of wages means the cutting off of life itself. There is the constant fear of the insecure future which may bring privation and want to oneself and ones family. As a workers organization, the aims of the I.W.O. are to fight for the ellimination of the very conditions bringing about the need for mutual aid, the conditions of low wages, rotten working conditins, miserable living conditions, the sole dependence on wages for a hyelihood, with no other economic security, such as social and unemployment insurance. The International Workers Order is based on the principles of class struggle. It realizes that these aims can be achieved only through the unity of all sections of the working class, Negro and white, native and foreign born.

The ruling class uses the method of splitting the white against the Negroes, the native against foreign born, in order to drag down the standard of all of them. Daily glaring examples in strikes, where one section of the workers is made to act against the others, as on the jobs where the bosses pay the Negroes lower wages. They use them as a club for keeping the standard of the other workers down! Here is a living proof of this. Hence the International Workers Order is particularly anxious to organize within its ranks the Negro workers. It considers it as one of its main tasks to participate in the struggle for Negro rights, which will achieve the unity of Negro and white. Particularly is it the task of the white members of our organization to intensify their activities against every form of race discrimination on the jobs, in their fraternal organizations and wherever it is found. In our present campaign to build the English section we must concentrate most of our efforts to reach the Negro masses, choosing in our concentration plans special Negro territories and shops employing large numbers of Negroes.

In our campaign for social insurance, very special work must be carried on to get Negro fraternal organizations to participate with us in our united front conferences. In our meetings and in our agitational material we must raise sharply the slogan of no discrimination against Negroes.

Some success along these lines has already been achieved by us. Our special concentration in the south through sending down a field organizer has already brought into our ranks two adult branches, two children and one youth branch of Negro membership in New Orleans. Our concentration in Harlem, So. Chicago, Crown Heights in Brooklyn, the good work of our comrades in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond, all these are a beginning in this important work. Our present campaign to build the English Section is the most important organizational campaign of our Order. It is a campaign to root ourselves among the basic section of the American working class, the native born. We cannot strike healthy roots among the native born section of the American workers unless a large proportion of those we recruit are our black brothers, the Negro workers of this country. To the extent that we will succeeded in building a large proportion of Negro membership in our proletarian Order, to that extent we will be able to serve the workers best as a mass proletarian fraternal organization, taking its proper place in the class struggle for better living and working conditions, for the establishment of a system of social and unemployment insurance.

Make our Order a real challenge to the leadership of the bourgeois led fraternal organizations? Forward to the building of a powerful mass fraternal organization of Negro and white!

I.W.O. Stresses Need for Social Insurance

The International Workers Order, with its more than 40,000 members, joins the militant workers of the United States and the militant workers of the world in celebration of **International May Day.** For us May Day is a day of review of our strength; it is a day of pledge to continue to keep our order in the ranks of workers' organizations that struggle for the solution of the problems of the workers.

To carry out this pledge we must first of all keep in mind the need for social insurance. The workers joining our ranks are looking for a solution of the problems created by their economic insecurity. We do our best to help the workers to solve this problem by means of mutual insurance. At the same time we must and do show the workers that the problem which capitalism creates for them, the problem which exploitation creates for them, is much greater than their ability of solving it by mutual aid.

After all, all mutual aid is limited. It is limited by the meager income of the workers. If the income of the worker when he works were big enough to take care of him in the periods of unemployment, sickness or old age, the worker would not need a mutual benefit society. Since it is not big enough, he can only contribute a small amount a week to mutual aid purposes. That is why even the mutual benefit society cannot completely solve the problem for him. It requires a political effort to solve it.

First of all, it requires an understanding that the problem is one common to all workers, irrespective of the place of their birth, the color of their skin, their religious or political beliefs, their sex or their age. It is a problem that the workers have in common because they are workers, because they depend on wages for a living, because these wages and this living are controlled by the bosses who grant the wages not because of the needs of the workers for them, but because of their profit interests. When their profit interests do not warrant the employment of workers, they stop it, whether that condemns the workers to sarvation or not.

Thus we see this problem as a problem of all of the workers, and thus we see this problem first of all as one of united action of the workers for a system of social insurance. That is why the I.W.O. endeavors to be a leading factor in the struggle for social insurance.

May Day, 1934, shall receive our pledge that we will multiply our effort in the direction of struggle for social insurance. We shall try to penetrate the millions of workers organized in fraternal organizations in America. We shall try to throw the issue of social insurance into these organizations and thereby raise for the first time a proletarian issue in the bourgeois-infected atmosphere of these organizations. We shall make our organization and the united fronts we are able to establish, the center of most intense propaganda and agitation among the masses for social insurance. We shall raise the issue of social insurance to a most important political issue for the next Congressional election campaign We shall demand in this campaign that the candidates our members support will be candidates who in turn stand four-square behind the only effective social insurance proposal now before us: H.R. Bill 7598.

Thus we hope to make May Day a day of review of our forces, a day in which in this review we will see our weaknesses and unite in the determination to wipe them out and to improve our fighting strength.

Hail May Day, 1934!

Hail the international solidarity of the working class!

Forward in the struggle for social insurance!

Growing Youth Section of the I.W.O. Provides for Educational and Social Needs of Youth Thruout the Country

By D. GREEN

THE International Workers Order has a a **youth section** which today numbers close to two thousand members. These young workers and students are organized into **youth branches** in order best to serve the interests of the youth. There are today 95 such youth branches spread across the country from coast to coast. Membership is open to all young workers and working-class students, Negro and white, regardless of race, color, creed or political belief. Those between the ages of 16 to 18 are organized in **intermediate** branches and those betwen the ages of 18 through 25 into **senior** branches.

Mutual Aid Benefits

A young worker can obtain through membership in the Youth Section, sick benefits of $4, $6, or $8, per week. Tuberculosis benefits of $20 a week, insurance of $100 up to $2,000, medical care, dental care and other valuable mutual-aid benefits. The rates are the **lowest possible.** One can become a member of the **youth section** for as low as 25c per month.

In the absence of social insurance, the above benefits are of extreme importance to the toiling youth. The youth fortunate enough to be employed, get the lowest of wages. The youth never earn enough to put aside some money for an emergency —when sickness comes, and the wages stop the **youth** have nowhere to turn for help. The low wages keep the youth continuously underfed and underclothed—this coupled with the extreme speed-up and long hours of work, makes the youth very susceptible to illness and disease. This is especially true of the Negro youth.

The Youth Section not only meets these problems through mutual-aid, but in recognition of the fact that mutual-help coming as it does out of the pockets of the workers, is at best emergency measures, leads in the fight for **a full measure of unemployment and social insurance**—for the workers unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598. The Youth Section fights for better conditions in the factories, better sanitation, for protection against industrial accidents in order to prevent sickness.

The Youth Section gives expression to the sport, social and educational needs of the working and student youth — both Negro and white.

Every young worker and working class student is interested in sports. Very little opportunity is afforded the youth for active participation! The existing sport facilities are subsidized and controlled by the bosses. The high fees charged by the "Ys" is beyond the reach of the majority of the toiling youth. "Free facilities," the schools, the community centers, etc., are being more and more curtailed as part of the "economy" program of the government. Through the "bait" of sports, the bosses win ideological control over the youth, developing "patriotism and jingoism" and in this way paving the way for the use of the youth against the working class in strikes—preparing the youth for cannon fodder in the fast approaching imperialist war.

As against this the **Youth Section** which is affiliated to the Labor Sports Union is developing a **workers sports** movement. The branches of the Youth Section conduct gymnastics, organize baseball, basketball and soccer teams, conduct track and field events, both outdoor and indoor. We not only develop our own facilities, sport centers, etc., but fight likewise for the opening of the existing facilities for the use of the working class youth. A healthy body and a healthy mind is a prerequisite for the working-class youth who are to fight for a better life.

Educational Activity

The Youth Section recognizes the fact that the toling youth who enter its ranks are not necessarily class-conscious. They enter the I. W. O. laden with the ideas and viewpoints of their enemy class, drummed into them from years of contact with the boss-controlled educational system, the boss-movies, boss-newspapers, boss-radio and the boss-culture.

Upon the shoulders of the Youth Section rests the responsibility of providing the cultural and educational antidote to these boss-poisons. The old tenacious boss-psychology must be patiently and consistently broken down. The new healthy working-class ideology must be inculcated in the youth.

This ideology is constructed not only through the media of lecture, discussion, theatre or music. The Youth Section recognizes that the essence of working-class education, the prime fertilizer of the class-consciousness of an individual, is found in direct participation in the daily struggles of the workers for their immediate needs, for unemployment and social insurance and better conditions in the shops. It is in this light that all the educational activities of the Youth Section are conducted.

Youth brancnes are encouraged to hold short snappy and efficient business sessions, immediately followed by a speaker on a current topic, a general discussion by the membership, a dramatic presentation, mass singing, socialities, scientific demonstration or indoor sports.

Wall-newspapers are regular features in the Youth Branches. Regular performing dramatic groups, choruses and occasionally debating circles contribute to the working-class enlightenment of the members. Study Circles on Economics, history of the working class and other vital subjects are conducted by the branches. Emphasis is placed on working class education as the springboard to action in the class struggle.

The National Youth Committee guides the work and through its educational committee issues an organizational and cultural organ—**The New Order.** This magazine contributes greatly to the enlightenment of the members and creates a wire of contact between the branches throughout the country.

Youth Section Active in the Class Struggle

The Youth Section in action proves its working class character. The membership and branches of the I. W. O. actively participate in the struggle against War and Fascism in the fight for the freedom of the nine Scottsboro boys and in the struggle against the hunger program of the boss class. At the present time the Youth Section is active in winning the working class youth in fraternal organizations for united action in suport of the workers unemployment and social insurance bill H. R. 7598.

We extended an invitation to all young workers, both Negro and white, to join the **Youth Section of the International Workers Order.**

The Decline of the Fraternal Movement

By R. SALTZMAN

The fraternal movement in the United States is now going thru a devastating crisis. Ninety-five per cent of the reports of the fraternal organizations that are printed in the late issues of the "Fraternal Monitor" show terrible losses in their membership.

At the same time we must keep in mind the fact that all those reports are from organizations that have submitted their annual statements. There are hundreds of fraternal organizations which do not publish their reports in the "Fraternal Monitor," but that have dropped many members from their rolls during the past few years. However incomplete the reports are, we can still have a fair picture of the havoc the present economic crisis played with the fraternal movement.

The "Fraternal Monitor" is recognized in the fraternal movement as its official organ. The reports submitted to the various insurance departments are partly published in the "Fraternal Monitor."

In its April 1934 issue, the "Fraternal Monitor" publishes some reports. From these we will cite several, which are considered workers' fraternal organizations.

The Greek Union of Russian Brotherhoods, January 1, 1933, had 59,232 members; January 1, 1934 it reports a membership of 48,107 members; a net loss of 11,125 members.

The Modern Woodmen of America, one of the largest fraternal organizations in the country, reported a membership for 1933 of 565,760 and 512,537 for 1934, a loss of 53,223 members.

The Workmen's Circle, which reported a membership of 70,327 for January 1, 1933, not counting the 3,600 members which it gained in the amalgamation with the Independent Workmen's Circle, resports 66,240 members for January 1, 1934, a net loss of 7,687 members.

The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund which had a membership of 55,006 members in 1933, reports 50,829 members for January 1, 1934; a loss of 4,177 members. And so on down the line.

These four organizations themselves lost 76,212 members during the past year.

We must bear in mind that 1933 is not the first year which witnesses large losses in the American fraternal movement. This process is now going on for the past three years. The N.R.A. has not alleviated conditions in this field. On the contrary, the losses in 1933 were greater than in any other year.

The Growth of the I.W.O.

The International Workers Order, established in June, 1930, the first year of the crisis, can record continuous gains for the past four years. In January 1931, when the Order was just six months old, it had 7,059 members; January 1, 1932 sees the membership of the I.W.O. as 13,254; January 1, 1933, 20,571 members; and January 1, 1934 it had 33,903 members. During the last membership campaign, which lasted four months, the Order has recruited 13,157 members.

While we are on the growth of the I.W.O. we can record gains even in the first few months of 1934. In these three months we have written nearly 7,000 new policies. We also have over 7,000 members on the Children's Section which we did not count in the 33,903 members. So we see that the Order is now a very important fact ro in the workers' movement.

Abstractly, these gains should satisfy us. There is now no doubt that in the nearly four years of our existence we have laid the basis for a powerful proletarian fraternal organization. While all the other fraternal organizations have continually declined, we have progressively developed upwards.

But when we consider our gains in the light of the conditions surrounding us, in the light of the conditions in the fraternal field, we must admit that we could and should have done much more.

We must always bear in mind the fundamental difference between the International Workers Order and all other fraternal organizations. At a time when the entire fraternal movement is a bulwark for capitalism, when the fraternal organizations sought to solve the deep economic crisis by throwing the entire burden onto the shoulders of the members, just as capitalism seeks a way out of the depression at the expense of the masses; at a time when all the organizations have levied more taxes upon the members, increased the dues and lowered the benefits, did not care one whit for the interests of their members and did not adopt the organization to the need of the members, at such a time did the International Workers Order cut the dues, decreased the taxes and assessments, increased the benefits and did everything in its power to lighten the burden of its members. It thus showed that the interests of the working-masses are always first thought of by the International Workers Order.

At a time when the so-called workers' fraternal organizations became more and more a bulwark for the enemies of the working class, the I.W.O., from its very first day, was closely integrated with the working class movement, was closely united with and supported all the struggles of the workers in this country. The International Workers Order, for example, was the first organization to raise the banners of struggle for social insurance, was the one organization to initiate this struggle and to unite many other fraternal organizations in the common effort to force a measure of social insurance from the government.

All these facts are in great measure responsible for the growth of the I.W.O. But at the same time all these facts show us that today, more than ever before, we have the great possibility of drawing in not only the thousands from foreign-language groups, but especially the tens of thousands from the American fraternal organizations.

The losses of the fraternal organizations the last few years are very great. This means that hundreds of thousands of workers today are without any kind of protection in case of sickness, old age, unemployment, etc. We can and must draw them into our ranks. This is our most important task at the present time.

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—From Lenin's pamphlet on "Cooperation"

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May Day---A Youth Day Against War and Fascism

By GIL GREEN

MAY DAY, 1934, has special significance for the millions of working and student youth of this country and of the entire world. For May Day is International Labor Day, and internationalism this year is more important for the young toiling generation than ever before.

May Day, 1934, takes place at a time when the whole world is on the verge of a new imperialist war—a new war for profits. While in the past years the capitalist statesmen and journalists spoke much of peace and disarmament, today they openly speak of the coming war and make no bones about preparing for it. Although the United States still covers its war preparations with pacifist phrases, open war talk is also becoming the order of the day for this country.

The special foreign correspondent of the New York Times, Mr. James, wrote on March 11, 1934: "Hopes of disarmament are thinner now than than at any time since the orgy of militarism which ended in 1918. Army and navy budgets are growing all over the world." This is further stated in a special feature article in the Sunday "Times" of April 15, 1934: "The world is not disarming but rearming."

The New York Times, the paper of Wall Street, knows whereof it speaks. For the above applies first and foremost to the United States, especially since its "New Deal."

The last session of Congress went to great pains in surpassing its previous efforts in arming the United States to the teeth. It carried the Vinson Navy Bill, which calls for 65 destroyers, 30 submarines, 1,184 airplanes for equipment on ships under present construction, and a new 15,000-ton airplane carrier. This program will cost from $475,000,000 to $570,000,000. Added to previous naval allotments it makes a grand total of about $1,000,000,000 for a super-navy "second to none."

Although the United States, as all other imperialist countries, tries to make the masses believe that these increased war budgets are solely for "defensive" purposes, the true meaning of the above naval program is admitted by none other than Yates Stirling, Jr., Rear Admiral, United States Navy. This Admiral says, in advocating the above program: "For the purpose of an overseas campaign against an Oriental foe, our battleships are not an asset but a liability. They are now a **purely defensive weapon.**" So the honorable Admiral wants a larger navy, not as our statesmen love to tell us for the protection of our homes, wives and children from the cruel foe, but for purely offensive purposes in the Far East!

Thousands of Schools Closing

At the same session Congress appropriated some $348,000,000 for the army. This includes larger appropriations for the Citizens Military Training Camps and increased allotments for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in Junior High Schools and Colleges. This at a time when thousands of rural and city schools are closing throughout the country for lack of finances.

The army budget does not of course include another small item—some $300,000,000 for six months of the Citizens Conservation Corps. As everyone knows, these corps include more than 300,000 boys from 18 to 25 years of age who work for a dollar a day under army supervision. What a huge military reserve for the army!

All of the above has certainly kept the munitions industries humming. The Vinson Nvaal Bill when carried immediately boosted the stocks of the U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, etc. Already reports begin to filter thru of munition manufacturers activities in bribing Congressmen for increased war orders, of huge profits, etc. The Boeing Airplane Company admitted a profit of 90 per cent on government airplane orders. And this while millions of young men and women are unemployed and hungry. Yes, Roosevelt has certainly given the munitions industry a New Deal.

* * *

WHAT does all this mean to the American youth? It means a new imperialist war. A war for the redivision of the territories of the globe among the imperialist giants. A war in which American youth will give their lives to make the markets of the world safe for Wall Street investments.

Behind closed doors the war is being planned. That war will come, is definite. The only questions to decide is against whom and how soon. Japan and Germany with the open support of Great Britain are preparing for an open attack against the Soviet Union. Tension grows between all imperialist powers—U. S. and England and Japan; France and Germany; Italy and Germany; England and France, etc. The dies are cast. It is only a matter of time.

That is why May Day 1934 is of special importance for the youth of America. National hatred, chauvinism and patriotism are growing everywhere. The imperialist powers are working overtime to whip up the backward nationalist sentiments of the youth into a war frenzy. Germany's mad man rails against the Jewish people and for war against the Soviets. In the United States race hatred is being created against the Negro people with the aim of destroying the growing unity of Negro and white toilers. Anti-Semitism is growing, and new fascist organizations are being built among the youth (Forest Legion, White Legion, American Legion Juniors, Silver Shirt Juniors, etc., etc.).

Anti-War Youth Movement

But if war preparations and nationalist incitement are growing, May Day will also prove that the united front of youth against war and fascism has also grown. Since the historic Paris International Youth Conference and the U. S. Congress against War and Fascism held last Fall, a powerful united front anti-war youth movement has been created. Hundreds of organizations and tens of thousands of youth have affiliated with the Youth Section of the American League against War and Fascism. These includes YMCA's, YMHA's, Settlement and Community Houses, church groups, Socialist youth groups and hundreds of school organizations.

But this movement is only beginning to develop and grow. Anti-war committees are being set up in factories and on ships. State and city anti-war conferences will be held throughout the nation during the month of May. The recent youth anti-war actions were only rehearsals for the powerful mass anti-war and fascist demonstrations to be held throughout the country on Decoration Day — National Youth Day.

* * *

THIS is the significance of May Day, 1934, for the American youth. It is a day which must be a mighty answer to the war-mongers, to the fascist inciters. On this day the youth will show their growing solidarity with their class brothers in other lands. They will demonstrate against the preparations for war and fascism at home and against fascism abroad. They will demand the freedom of Thaelmann, leader of the German working class. They will demonstrate their support to the Cuban youth, heroically fighting against American imperialism. They will demonstrate their defense of the Soviet Union and their support of the Chinese Soviet Republic.

Young workers, young farmers and students! Join the ranks of the marching millions on May Day, 1934! Show the ruling class that you do not accept national boundaries and national prejudices! You have but one fatherland—the Soviet Union! You have allegiance to but one class—the international working class! Build the united front anti-war movement of the working and student youth and make National Youth Day a powerful anti-war day!

Smash the ugly head of fascism with the mighty fist of proletarian internationalism!

Plan Forced Labor On Colorado Water Works

TRINIDAD, Colo.—Work on the city water works here will be done by forced labor from federal "transient camps."

The principal work will be the building of a higher dam. The workers are to be paid from 90 cents to $1.05 a week plus their food and lodging.

The R. F. C. issues relief checks to the local unemployed at the rate of $9.60 a month for a family of six, $6.40 to a family of four. Because aged workers 65 years and older receive a "pension" of $5 a month, they are "ineligible" for relief.

War Flames In Far East Rising; Japan, Wall St. Feverishly Arm

(Continued from Page 1)

By HARRY GANNES

for the shipmnet of a huge amount of war planes. These planes have a dual purpose. First of all, they help Chiang Kai Shek in his anti-Soviet war, in an effort to wipe out the Chinese Soviets which cover nearly one-fourth of China, and embrace 100,000,000 inhabitants.

Role of Chinese Soviets

The Chinese Soviets' despite six military campaigns against it, financed by all of the leading imperialist powers, has constantly extended, destroying the landlord-fuedal-imperialist grip on the Chinese people in a territory now larger in size than any big capitalist country of Western Europe. They have made enormous improvement in the economic conditions of the people. They have established a central Soviet government in Juikin, Kiangsi province. The regular forces of the Chinese Red Army consists of 350,000 men, and 600,000 in irregular, partisan groups.

Not only have the economic conditions of the Chinese masses been raised, but there has been a great cultural development. Women have been emancipated. Schools and universities are springing up. Throughout all of China, the workers, peasants and students are in increasing numbers rallying to the support and defense of the Chinese Soviets as the best guarantee for the liberation of China.

Japanese imperialism is not averse to attempting to wipe out the Chinese Soviets. In Fukien, on the Yangtse, in North China, it has supplied planes, money gunboats for this purpose. But it figures that that is not alone the objective. They are not wiping out merely for the sake of preserving Chiang Kai Shek.

Wall Street is building its war bases in China in order to get a stronger grip for itself in the Chinese markets. All of the imperialists are speeding towards the dismemberment of China, and Wall Street, through its $40,000,000 cotton and wheat loan to Nanking, through its heavy shipment of war planes, through its naval race with Japan, is aiming to secure as large a share as possible.

The British and French are active. It is a race to see who can slice up the greatest share of China. The British, with their base at Hong Kong and Kowloon on the South Seacoast of China, with their powerful control in Shanghai, are maneuvering for the lion's share. The Japanese have already wrenched away Manchuria, and a big section of North China. They are now aiming for Peiping, the ancient capital of China, according to the latest issue of the China Weekly Review, an American newspaper published in Shanghai. The French are penetrating Yunnan and Kweichow, Southern provinces. And the British from India, are maneuvering in Tibet and Sinkiang, driving towards Szechuan, the Far Western province of China.

China is in the throes of being torn limb from limb by all of the imperialist powers. At the same time, Japanese imperialism is rushing hordes of soldiers, is building military roads and naval and air bases in Manchuria for war against the Soviet Union.

The Tanaka Document

Though none of the capitalist papers have mentioned the fact, the latest foreign office declarations of the Japanese war lords is a continuation and confirmation of the famous Tanaka Document, given world-wide publicity by the Communist International.

The latest manifesto of the Japanese foreign office declared "that Japan is called upon to exert the utmost efforts in carrying out her mission in East Asia and fulfilling her responsibilities."

The manifesto goes on to state that Japan "must act single-handed on her own responsibility. Japan considers that no other country except China is in a position to share that responsibility."

No loans, no military aid, no alliances are to be made between China and any other foreign power, declares the Manifesto. So far as Wall Street's actions in China are concerned, the manifesto states:

"For example, supplying China with war planes, building airdromes and detailing military instructors or advisors to China, or contracting a loan to provide funds for political uses, would obviously tend to separate Japan and other countries from China, and ultimately would prove prejudicial to the peace of East Asia. Japan will oppose such projects."

"Forward to Conquest"

It would be well to compare the latest war effusions of Japan, and the war preparations of Wall Street, with the now famous memorandum handed by the late Baron Tanaka to the Japanese emporor on July 25, 1927.

In that document, speaking in the name of "interests of self-defense, and the defense of others," and "in the interests of peace and order in the Far East," Baron Tanaka declares:

"With all the resources of China at our disposal, we shall pass forward to the conquest of India, the Archipelago, Asia Minor, Central Asia and even Europe."

The same document declares war against the Soviet Union is primary. "If the Chinese-Eastern Railway belonging to Soviet Russia develops in this district, then our new continental policy will receive a blow which will inevitably bring about conflict with Soviet Russia in the near future. In this case we shall again be obliged to play the role we played in the Russo-Japanese War. The Chinese-Eastern Railway will become ours just as the South Manchurian Railway became ours, and we shall seize Kirin as we seized Darien. . . . If we look into the future we must admit the inevitability of war with Russia on the fields of North Manchuria."

Then the document which serves as the basis for all present war-like declarations says:

"In the interest of self-defense and the defense of others, Japan cannot remove the difficulties in Eastern Asia without pursuing a policy of blood and iron. . . . If we wish in future to gain control over China, we must crush the United States, that is, behave toward the States as we did during the Russo-Japanese War. In order to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia."

Roosevelt's War Plans

The Roosevelt regime has left no stone unturned to increase its military power in China. It has, through the Vinson Bill, provided for a navy "second to none." It is flooding China with war planes, and with military instructors. Yankee imperialism has become the main supporter of the Anti-Communist War of the Nanking regime, in return for which she expects a stronger and a greater foothold in China. Wall Street's main interests are now centered in Shanghai and along the Yangtze River. The rapid air development is a move to spread its colonial influence against Japan and Britain and win all of China for influence and plunder.

The Japanese minister to China, Akiri Ariyoshi, declared recently that two American air bases were being established in Fukien Province, within two hours flying distance from the Japanese island colony of Formosa.

Almost unanimously the Japanese diplomats point out to Wall Street that they are doing in China, what Yankee imperialism does in Latin America. They declare they are setting up an Asiatic Monroe doctrine, setting aside Asia as an imperialist hunting ground exclusively restricted to Japanese plunder, just as Wall Street relegates to itself absolute domination in Cuba, and the Caribbean, and in Latin America.

Japan's Chauvinism

Uchiro Yokoyama, Japanese diplomat in Geneva, made it a little more specific, and at the same time increased the chauvinist propaganda among the colored races of the world. Japan's policy, he declared, is "Asia for the Asiatics." He forgot to add, Asia for the Japanese war lord, with the lynchings of Formosans and Koreans such has the Japanese war bandits have been carrying on for decades. It is just such chauvinist propaganda that Japanese imperialist agents carry on in the United States among Negroes. They forget to point out that Japanese imperialism under this policy murdered 25,000 Chinese in Chapei in 1932; that the Japanese war lords have enslaved the 30,000,000 Chinese in Manchuria, and now hold out this perspective for all of China.

Other imperialist conflicts enter into the picture. Japanese imperialism is making secret agreements with German fascism for joint attack on the Soviet Union from East and West. There still exists, also, an old war alliance between France and Japan made in 1908 whereby both countries mutually support each other's claims to spheres of influence and lunder.

So far as Great Britain is concerned the conflicts are more complicated. Britain's chief rival is the United States. At the same time, the Japanese imperialists have penetrated the Indian and African textile markets of Manchester. Recently they have reached an agreement on this matter.

Great Britain is the chief organizer of the anti-Soviet campaign from the West, and supports the Japanese war moves against the U. S. S. R. in Manchuria. Both find their interests conflict with Wall Street in China, and there is every liklihood there exists secret agreements on the division of colonial domination in China between Great Britain and Japan.

The latest news from London indicates a lot of secret imperialist juggling. Quo Tai Chi, Chinese minister to London, visits Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, and asks for a joint declaration on the nine-power pact, which is supposed to garantee the integrity of China. The American ambassador holds some conversations with the same gentlemen.

But according to the New York Times, "The British government today (April 24) sent a polite reminder to Japan," and Sir John made it clear that his reminder "was a friendly communication."

It is clear that all of the imperialist powers are driving to war for a redivision of the world, for markets and spheres of influence.

One of the first steps taken by Roosevelt when he became president was to prepare for a war of plunder in the Far East, and every step taken since has been to strengthen this war policy. The main activity of the Roosevelt government has been to supply Chiang Kai Shek with war materials and aid against the Chinese Soviets. The Chinese Soviets, and the Chinese Red Army, together with the Communist Party and Red Trade Unions in Kuomintang, Nationalist China, are the bulkwark of the Chinese people against all of the imperialist powers and their schemes for the division of China. On the necessity for the destruction of the Chinese Soviets, all of the imperialist powers are united.

As the war flames flare higher, the decisions of the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party, U. S. A., for the struggle against war and fascism, take on greater and more immediate significance. Concentration in the basic industries, steel, coal, textile, chemical marine mean anti-war mobilization and activity in the industrial heard of America, in the war machine of Wall Street.

The day-to-day struggles against the increasingly fascist program of the Roosevelt government, for the economic demands of the workers, must be more and more connected with anti-war activities. The building of the revolutionary trade unions, the speeding of the development of revolutionary oppositions in the A. F. of L. and independent unions, becomes one of the most important tasks in fighting against the immediate danger of war.

The objective of intensifying all of our revolutionary concentration must be to led greater and greater masses into the struggle against fascism and war.

We must rally support for the Chinese Soviets, demanding that Wall Street stop supplying the murderous Chiang Kai Shek with war supplies against the Chinese revolutionary workers and peasants. We must more sharply raise the demand of: "Defend the Soviet Union!" We must fight all of the chauvinist propaganda of the New Deal against the Japanese people, calling for united action of the American and Japanese toiling masses against both of their oppressors, and against a new imperialist war in the Far East.

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Mr. I. I. Gordeeff Appointed New Head of TORGSIN in the United States

NEW YORK, April.—Five and ten kopek stores in Leningrad, Moscow, Kharkov and other large cities in the Soviet Union, is the latest achievement of "Torgsin," State Corporation for Trade with Foreigners, according to Mr. I. I. Gordeeff, new head of the Torgsin representation in the United States, who has just arrived from Moscow. These are recent additions, set up in connection with the regular Torgsin stores that sell merchandise for gold, silver or foreign exchange. Imported goods totaling $3,000,000 were handled by Torgsin stores in Moscow alone during 1933, according to Mr. Gordeeff.

Torgsin is an entirely original institution. Its 1,700 retail outlets in the Soviet Union deal only in foreign money, gold and silver. Relatives of Soviet citizens living in other countries supply some of the funds for purchasing in the Torgsin stores. "This," Mr. Gordeeff explained in his precise English acquired on a previous assignment in the United States, "is in keeping with the Soviet Union's general plan of securing foreign money and gold to help make possible the gigantic expenditures for industrial goods brought in other countries.

"This does not mean to say that the Torgsin stores are the only places where quality merchandise can be secured. Every Soviet district has huge co-operative or state-owned retail outlets where purchases may be made in roubles. But foreigners living or visiting in the U.S.S.R. and persons who receive remittances from friends or relatives abroad find the Torgsin stores very convenient in that they supply them with many imported commodities and domestic articles of high quality.

"Torgsin store prices are marked in gold roubles. In recent months the gold rouble in terms of U.S. currency has been around one rouble twenty kopeks to the dollar. Mr. Gordeeff claims that Torgsin prices, even at this exchange, are equal or lower than in the United States. Creamery butter of the highest quality, he said, cost 80 kopeks per kilo (2.2 lbs.), prime meat 34 k. per kilo, ham 45 k. per kilo and a kilo of white bread 17 k. Shoes can be bought for 3.70 roubles and a woolen suit of clothes, for man or woman, can be obtained for 7.50 roubles.

Mr. Gordeeff, assistant manager of the Torgsin stores in the Moscow district before coming to the United States, said that Moscow Torgsin Stores listed 15,000 different articles.—"American methods of merchandising have been instituted. In some district deliveries of goods are made to the customer and a large mail order service has been set up for buyers in outlying districts."

Torgsin, Mr. Gordeeff pointed out, sells articles and services varying from the daily food staples to automobiles, theater tickets and vacations in health resorts. New stores are being opened almost daily to care for a business that has grown more than 100% per year since Torgsin was established in 1931.

Forty thousand American records for Soviet phonographs have been purchased by Torgsin for distribution in Torgsin stores. These will be sent on the SS KIM, now lying in New York harbor.

I. I. GORDEEFF

Torgsin Prices Compare Favorably with Those in the United States

The dollar buys now more than ever in Russia

TORGSIN STORES carry an extensive line of high quality suits, dresses, coats, shoes; cotton, silk and woolen goods,—imported and domestic. Also food stuffs, household utensils, soaps, tobaccos, sweets and countless other articles can be obtained at TORGSIN'S by your relatives IF YOU SEND THEM A TORGSIN ORDER.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS			
Men's shoes	3.70 Rbl.	Children's sweaters	.60 Kop.
Men's suits	7.50 "	Coffee (2 1-5 Lb.)	1.50 Rbl.
Women's shoes	3.75 "	Flour (2 1-5 Lb.)	.06 Kop.
Woman's suits	7.30 "	Sugar (2 1-5 Lb.)	.22 "
Children's shoes	1.80 "	Chocolate (100 gr.)	.16 "
		Cigarettes (100 piece)	.72 "

For order on Torgsin apply to your local bank, companies listed below, or their authorized agents.

Amalgamated Bank, New York
Am-Derutra Trans. Co.
American Express Co.
Gdynia-America Line
Hias
Icor, Biro Bidjan Corp.
Manufacturers Trust Co.
Public National Bank & Trust Co.
R. C. A. Communications, Inc.
World Tourists, Inc.
U. S. Trust Co., Boston
Lincoln Trust Co., Providence
Hudson Co. Nat. Bank, Bayonne, N. J.
Columbus Ntl. Bank, Providence
The Pennsylvania Co., Phila.
Tradesmen's Ntl. Bank & Trust Co., Philadelphia
Union Savings Bank, Pittsburgh
Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago
Liberty Bank, Chicago
Bank of America, California
Union Bank & Trust Co., Los Anegeles
Citizen's Ntl. Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles
The Anglo California Ntl. Bank, San Francisco
American Trust Co., San Francisco
First Ntl. Bank, Portland, Ore.
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U.S.S.R. RUSSIA

STORES IN EVERY CITY

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GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE in U.S.A. % AMTORG, 261 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Soviet Workers' Letters Describe Giant Strides of Industry and Culture in the USSR

Woman Shock Brigader Describes Huge Auto Plant at Gorki, U.S.S.R.

Dear Comrades in the United States:

Thank you for your letters. I have received so many of them that it is not physically possible for me to answer each one of them separately right now. Just a few days ago I returned from the city of Gorki, where I had been delegated to go by my factory organization. Such "commands" are given to the workers so that they may exchange the knowledge they have gained in the experience of their work.

The city of Gorki is the one-time Nizni-Novgorod, the famous provincial city of old where the merchants of East and West met to barter and trade their wares, now become a thriving industrial center of the Soviet Union. The pride of the city is the recently constructed gigantic auto plant.

The enormous four-storied building has large, light, flashing windows in the principal departments of the factory. Beyond them, out in the court-yard, covered with asphalt, have been placed a few of the enormous outer, separate buildings, of the same gray color and with the same enormous windows. These buildings also house various departments of the factory. An exceptional orderliness is to be found within the factory. Cleaniness, asphalt floors, the machinery and their frames polished so that they shone, the windows lately rubbed up, and huge ventilators.

Each worker is protected by a safety apparatus which is found about the frame of his machine. In the course of the order of the factory it is required that each worker wear a certain head-dress in order to keep his hair from being caught in the machinery by any chance. In each section there is a "Red Corner," that is to say, a very large, wide room, arranged with small chess tables, chairs, armchairs, and tables for the distribution of newspapers and magazines; there are portieres hanging on the windows and doors, lamps on the tables adorned with green lampshades. In such rooms the workers pass the hours after dinner and after their work during the day is finished.

The dining room is a huge hall, a part of which is glass partitioned to separate the kitchen from the larger room. The floor of the kitchen is white tiled; huge ranges on the top of which are arranged large nickle pots and containers and frying pans; on long tables under netting are lying the different products safely protected. Large tubs of constantly running water serve in the washing of dishes. The remainder of the room serves in the capacity of the dining-room; not very large tables with places for four people are covered with clean table-cloths, and on each of these there stands a vase of flowers. Waiters bring the various dishes to the tables. During dinner time a radio plays in the dining-room. In no time at all the worker has been served with a clean, appetizing meal.

* * *

IN THE near vicinity of the factory is to be found a club house and a sport hall. Very often in the club are to be heard lectures by doctors, engineers. Theatrical productions are put on, literary discussions held, entertainments and concerts with the very best talent which the city can offer are given. Every day at the club the Workers Circles study and have their meetings: Technical, Military, Shooting, Chemical, Artistic Photography, Dramatic, Literary, Art, and other similar circles. Often chess and checker tournaments are arranged. Every day in the sport hall circles of workers conduct their games and exercises under the direction of experienced instructors. Near at hand there is a very good swimming pool with every convenience. Ten minutes walk from the factory are the workers' apartment houses. A huge building red in color. The entire building is apportioned off into rooms or apartments according to the number of persons to a family. And in some of the apartment houses are to be found clubs where the workers may spend a few of their leisure hours. In the corridors, rooms, and kitchens an exemplary cleanliness reigns. In the various houses there is a sleeping hall for little children where, under the direction of specially trained women, they pass their time in play and study.

The workers' little city, their homes, left me with the same agreeable and satisfied impression that the factory itself had.

The giant Gorki Auto Plant has been built near the River Oka, on a site where once wild ducks and other smaller birds found hovering about marsh lands hid among the bullrushes,—built for the most part by people who had never before in their lives seen machinery of any kind. Here you will find the representatives of the last remaining of rapidly disappearing nationalities, the inhabitants of Gorki: Chuvashe, Cheremuis, Tartar, Mordbu, Votyak, and the Zpya. Not so very long ago before they had joined the kolhozes they were using ploughs, and working with axes and spades, sitting on the schoolroom bench, and now many of them know not only how to run and repair machines, but occupy responsible positions as well.

* * *

DURING our visit in Gorki the factory celebrated the anniversary of its second year of existence. I and my comrades, who had made the trip with me, were invited to the ceremony. The evening was held in the Kanavinski Palace. The entire hall seemed lit up by a flame. Stretched across the wall on a long red banner brightly flashed the words of Comrade Stalin: "We had no automobile industry,—and now we have!" During the course of the evening the director of the factory gave an account of his work to the workers, and after the director had finished speaking the workers, engineers, and technicians made speeches. The speakers told not only of the progress made in the factory, but of defects and faults in their work, which unfortunately, are still an occurrence and against which it is an absolute necessity to struggle with all the strength possible.

During the two years of its existence the Gorki Auto-Tractor Factory, in the name of Molotov, has turned out 36,390 trucks and light machines. It was in a machine produced at the Gorki Auto-Tractor Factory that the famous run across the desert of Kara-Kum was made. The machine passed the test for speed and sturdiness.

During my stay in Gorki I had the opportunity of conversing with many workers. And all of them asked me to send their warmest greetings to the workers on the Daily Worker staff, and also to all their American comrades.

In order to give you some idea of the types of our workers I shall bring a few examples to your attention. Here is Mary Bobroff, a working woman. For many years, as a day laborer, she hired out in the service of the priests and rich peasants, "kulaks." Now she is working at the Gorki Auto Factory,—a "shock worker." A polisher. Rather a boring art. And she is planning to study to be a lathe-worker.

You have 19-year-old Misha Macksimoff, a Komsomol, who turns out to be for the present the most efficient worker in his group. And here you would also meet Garasima Pirisheff, once a house-painter, whom the factory has raised to the place of one of the older masters in the assembling sector.

Almost all the really responsible positions in the factory are held by just such people. The Dictatorship of the Proletariat gives each worker the opportunity to grow and go ahead. What the worker succeeds in accomplishing depends entirely upon his wish to work and to study.

With this last I bring my letter to a close. I ask my American comrades, where they can, to send me snapshots and magazines.

With comradely greetings,

ANNA SMIRNOVA.

Organize Rank, File Opposition Group in Seaman Body Factory

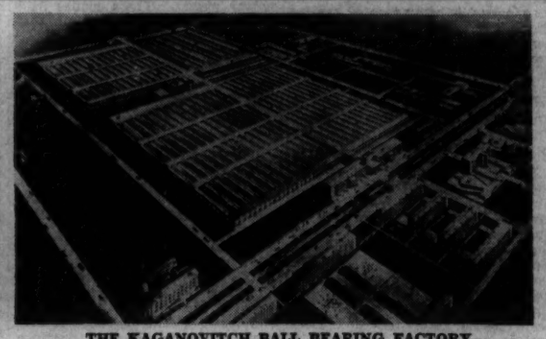
MILWAUKEE, Wisc. — A strong, broad rank and file opposition group has been organized here following the recent strike at the Seaman Body Corporation. The group is fighting for rank and file control of the A. F. of L. union and for militant action in the shop.

The Communist Party has organized a nucleus in the shop which is growing in strength and becoming active in the day-to-day struggles of the workers. The workers are buying the Daily Worker, which is sold before the shop gates and at union headquarters.

The Daily Worker is America's only working-class daily newspaper. It fights for the interests of the working class. A subscription for one month daily or six months of the Saturday edition costs only 75 cents. Send your sub today. Address, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Two of the Huge Factories Built by the Workers in the Soviet Union

THE MOLOTOV AUTO PLANT



THE KAGANOVITCH BALL BEARING FACTORY

The Soviet Crimea—How the USSR Provides for the Health of Workers

By Dr. HARITONOFF

I AM by origin a worker. When I was 18 years old, that is to say at the beginning of the October Revolution, I worked as a solderer in Tula. During the Civil War I worked as a Sanitarian at the front.

In 1921 I was sent to study in the School of Surgery where I was to learn to be an assistant, and at the finish of this school I was to go to the Medical Faculty in Moscow.

After I finished the Medical Faculty I was detailed to work in the Crimea, as my lungs were not in the best of condition. In the Crimea I worked as a doctor and a Sanitary doctor for those who have had pulmonary trouble for more than 12 years.

I not only became completely cured myself but I witnessed how ten persons with sick lungs, choking with microbes as they coughed from six to eight months, become completely cured by an intriguing process, and returned to their work completely healthy.

The Old Crimea

Until the Revolution, the Crimea served as a playground for the Tsar, the rich landlords and factory owners. The Sanitarium where I work is found in Yalta on the shore of the sea, and among mountains which reach a height of 450 metres—formerly a palace of the Tsar Alexander III. The palace was built as a caprice of the Tsar 30 years ago, and after its completion was at no time occupied by him. It is surrounded by plantations of grape vines and gardens of fruit—fruit which is considered the very best in Europe. There are forest and alley ways of flourishing cypress trees.

Crimea Under the Soviet

The Soviet government has transformed the Crimea from a playground of the Tsar, rich landlords and factory owners, into a resort for the people where hundreds of thousands of workers from the fields and factories regain their health anew. At the present time in the Yalta Sanitarium there is room to provide for 25,000 patients, and during the year around 400,000 persons are taken care of. All the palace buildings, villas, and every suitable large house containing from ten to twenty rooms, is made use of in the Sanitarium.

In the one-time palace of Nicholas at Livadi is now organized a sanitarium for peasants. Since the establishment of Soviet Power a whole group of new sanitariums, outfitted with the very latest in modern technique, has been built: and whereas before the Revolution even a more or less independent worker with a better education could not always afford to go to the Crimea, now our guests with no exceptions are **factory and mill workers,** workers but recently placed at work in new factories and construction jobs, peasants from Kolhozes, Sovhoz workers, specialists, technicians, doctors, engineers, and other kinds of workers.

Types of Patients

During my long practice in the Crimea I have run up against all types of illnesses and patients. You have a man who was once a homeless child. After the Civil War and the Intervention, through the efforts of the Children's Home he managed to finally achieve the Workers' Faculty. When he came to us he was already an engineer. Another who was a day laborer in the fields of a very rich landlord, now the director of a Sovhoz. Here a worker-inventor rewarded for perfecting a machine for his factory by an order on a resort. And again a one time poor man, now a Kolhoz worker, and taking his first train journey although he is a man of some 40 years.

Here you will also find Khirgiz, Turkish girls, Mongolians from far Hakassii, and alongside a French worker and engineer who are working with us in the U.S.S.R. you will also find a German Party worker. Alltogether, side by side in one ward, their beds stretched alongside each other's. In our sanitarium you will find the statements of foreign specialists who have been treated in the best bourgeois sanitariums. They write: "The Crimea is the workers' Nice, with, we believe, better sanitariums than you will find in Nice."

* * *

THESE workers, kolhoz workers, and engineers are sent here to be treated by their respective factories, mills, kolhozes, departments of Social Insurance, Professional Unions which not only contribute the funds necessary for their treatments but their entire train fare as well—giving the patent's family his full salary during his absence to live on.

Right near us is found a children's sanitarium, "El Sholyada," with places for 220 beds, which are occupied by children of Moscow workers suffering from tuberculosis of the bone; and they are treated from one to two years. They are treated free of any charge whatsoever and under the very best possible conditions, with doctors near at hand to give them every care, and teachers who supervise their studies in the school which is conducted right on the grounds for their special benefit. Besides their duties the doctors are able to carry on extensive scientific research work. Each doctor on duty makes use of the free laboratory, the Institute for electrical-water-mud baths, consultations with the best specialists, and a fine scientific library, in the interests of and for his patients.

Resorts Throughout U.S.S.R.

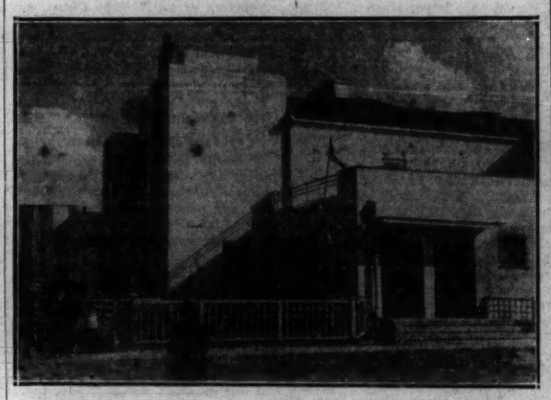
In the describing Yalta I forgot to add that resorts and sanitariums are to be found everywhere within the territory of the Union. As a rule each city boasts its Night Sanitariums for workers with weak lungs. Night Sanitariums are organized for workers who are able to work but whose organisms are weakened. After the working day, these comrades repair to the sanitarium where a special dinner is set before them; later they have supper, and in the morning before they leave for work, breakfast, whereas they have their lunch with them at the factory. Such people are always under the very careful observation of the doctors.

In the presence of such conditions, special food, and a daily regime of treatments in the Night Sanitariums the weakened organisms of the patients become imbued with new strength which prevents the development of tubercular germs and those of other diseases.

At present sanitariums are being built in various agricultural centers with places from 50 to a 100 beds. Everywhere treatment, good food, and care is free, as is all medical aid in the U.S.S.R.

Write me of the conditions under which your medical men and hospital workers practice. Would it be possible to arrange an exchange of scientific magazines and newspapers? I am looking forward to an answer from my American comrades, and in particular from my fellow workers in the medical field.

A Workers' Club in the U. S. S. R.



It is in such modern structures as the one pictured above that Soviet workers retire for rest, reading, games and discussion during their free hours. The most luxurious residences of the former Czarist nobles are used as rest homes for workers in need of regaining their health. The accompanying article describes the activities in such homes.

The Daily Worker keeps you informed of the world-wide struggles by the working class against unemployment, hunger, fascism and war. The Daily Worker for one month daily or six months of the Saturday edition costs only 75 cents. Send your sub to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

The Forgotten Men of The Furniture Industry In the Berkshires Revolt

By JACK McCARTHY

(Organizer, Furniture Workers Industrial Union, Boston)

In Gardner, Mass., and the surrounding towns (Winchendon, Athol, So. Royalston, Leominster) some 12,000 workers are employed at the furniture industry and allied trades. For years these workers have remained unorganized and were left to the mercy of the bosses' program of wage cuts, speed-up, long hours, etc.

During the summer and fall of 1933, after the blanket code had been announced by the President with its specified minimum of wages for the various industries, the wages of the furniture workers in these Berkshire towns were so low that they had to strike to enforce even the minimum set by the blanket code.

As a result of this struggle on the part of the workers, an independent union of furniture and allied trades workers was organized. When Washington got wind of this strike, Anna Weinstock, federal conciliator and notorious strike-breaker, came down to send workers back to work with arbitration agreements. In this strike-breaking activity Miss Weinstock had the co-operation of the officials of the independent union, the majority of whom were active members of the Socialist Party.

Miss Weinstock made beautiful speeches to the forgotten man of the Berkshires, about the glories of the New Deal and the N. R. A. and how terribly unpatriotic it would be for them to interfere with the President's program for recovery. Norman Thomas, on his part, had told the members of the Socialist Party and other workers through the columns of the New York Times and the New Leader that the N. R. A. was a step towards Socialism. The result was that some of these splendid proletarian fighters in the ranks of the S. P. fell victims to Norman Thomas' and the official S. P. endorsement of the N. R. A.

Immediately on the heels of this betrayal, a vicious blacklist was carried out byb the companies and a smashing of unions in all towns with the exception of Gardner.

In the O. W. Seibert shop, where itself through the fall and winter with an approximate membership of 1,000. The bosses in Gardner found plenty of loopholes in the furniture code to continue their wage-cut and speed-up program.

In the O. W. Seibert shop where some 150 workers are employed, baby carriages are the main product. This company, to avoid paying 34 cents an hour specified for furniture workers in the North under the furniture code, classified baby carriages as toys because the toy code's minimum is 30 cents an hour. While the workers were promised the $12 for a 40-hour week under this code, they worked on a piece-work basis. The rate for piece work was so low that it was impossible for them to make the $12. This the company used to speed-up the workers and to fire those who did not come up to the standard. Workers especially in the spray department were exposed to unsanitary conditions due to the lack of a blower system.

For months the Gardner union met regularly and discussed generally the conditions of the workers in Gardner, its membership remaining about the same over a period of months. The leadership never seriously undertook calling meetings on a shop basis with the workers on the concrete problems in the shops.

It was only after the militant elements in the union and on the Executive Committee proopsed that shop meetings be held that the conditions in the O. W. Seibert shop was discovered and discussed. It was this policy, coupled with the bad conditions in the shop, that led to the strike in the O. W. Seibert plant on Feb. 13. The strike call resulted in a 100 per cent walkout. The demands were for a 30 per cent increase in wages, recognition of the union, and improved sanitary conditions.

For the first four weeks of the strike every attempt by the company to employ scabs was effectively prevented by a militant mass picket-line. On the fourth week in the strike the company applied for and got an injunction.

Immediately, on the suggestion of the militant workers in the union, an open membership meeting was called to which some 1,500 responded. At this meeting a motion was made and carried that a two-day general sympathetic strike be declared against the injunctions of the O. W. Seibert plant. Next morning this resulted in approximately 2,000 workers streaming out of the factories and on to the picket-line. Many of the timid leaders of the union became frightened and overwhelmed by this mass response, they actually attempted to prevent the walkout in some factories. One young worker who was arrested for distributing leaflets was released immediately without bail when some 500 or 600 workers marched to the police station in protest. This action was repeated when the case came to court, resulting in the judge's placing the case on file.

Not a scab entered the shop. The bosses in Gardner were so much frightened by this mass upsurge of the furniture workers that in one shop, Randsalls, so as to prevent a walkout, they gave the workers a wage increase of from 5 to 15 per cent. The Florence Stove, a shop employing between 500 and 600, took a vote of the workers on a company union proposition, promising a wage increase. This resulted in the company announcing a 2/3 vote in favor of the company union.

The general sympathetic strike lasted from Thursday, March 8, until the folowing Monday morning. Here the union officials made a serious mistake in not immediately raising with the workers the demands for a general wage increase, for improved conditions and recognition of the union. On the return of the workers on Monday morning the companies immediately started a black-list campaign.

At the time of the mass walkout of the workers on the picket-line, Axel Bachman, president of the union, tendered his resignation as a protest against the violation of the injunction, at which time he attacked the militant elements that were responsible for this splendid demonstration of solidarity. The workers, not recognizing the significance of this act, foolishly refused to accept his resignation in spite of the fact that they rejected his anti-mass picketing policy.

Then Mr. Charles G. Wood, federal conciliator, was sent for and rushed to Gardner to break this strike and to prevent it from spreading to other shops in Gardner and the surrounding towns. He immediately arranged a conference where, after a 10-hour session, 9 out of 11 strike and union representatives signed an arbitration agreement as a basis for settling the strike. One of the union officials, Ted Akin, and one of the strikers refused to sign this document; while Leslie Richards, the union organizer, signed it. Under the pressure of the workers, between midnite and the next day's strike meeting, Richards changed his mind.

At this strike meeting, Friday, March 16, Bachman came out openly for settling the strike on the basis of this instrument drawn up by Wood. It provided for the taking back of 90 per cent of the workers immediately and the other 10 per cent when the employer had work for them, which obviously meant the blacklisting of the most militant strike leaders. It further provided that arbitration should proceed on a departmental basis, which meant that the employer could give a few cents wage increase to key individuals in the shops, thus preparing the way to divide the workers and destroy the union. At this meeting a motion was carried to postpone the vote on the settlement till the next day because of the small attendance.

That afternoon Bachman was seen by the workers in conference with representatives of the company; and labor company representatives were sent to the homes of the workers to take a vote on the strike-breaking agreement.

Sunday morning George Roewer, Socialist Party lawyer from Boston, went to Gardner. He, with Bachman, held conferences with the Seibert Company which resulted in their coming back with an agreement that promised a 5 per cent increase in wages, recognition of the union and arbitration of the balance of the 30 per cent.

At the meeting on Sunday afternoon Gorge Roewer urged the workers to accept this as a basis for settlement and promised them that he, as arbitrator for the union with Charles G. Wood as "neutral" arbitrator, would bet any of the strikers the price of an automobile that he would get 30 per cent as a result of any such arbitration.

The militant strikers fought bitterly against this sell-out. Finally Roewer succeeded in putting it through. At the end of the meeting three members of the Socialist Party stood in front of Roewer and tore up their Socialist Party books as a protest against his treachery, and lack of confidence in the policy of the officials of the S. P.

COMRADE VICTOR

A Narrative of the First May Day Celebration in Odessa in 1903

By ANNA NEMSER

THE first May Day demonstration in my memory occurred in Odessa in 1903.

I had been working from my earliest childhood. By 1903 I was already a full-fledged worker, with a working background of five years—yet I was not much over eleven years of age. I worked in a big printing plant which employed about 250 people. In connection with the printing shop, we did bookbinding, made fancy stationery, envelopes and many more things in the paper line. Quite a number of girls were working at producing envelopes. The hours were quite long and the pay very miserable. We had no union, no free speech, no right to organize. The boss could have done as he pleased with us. He acted according to the dictates of his conscience. We knew very little of the boss, but we certainly felt the power of the manager.

Very often the manager walked over to a setter or a pressman and said to him, "Take your coat and hat and leave my shop," without any explanations. The reason was that the worker looked too intelligent and it was dangerous for the shop manager to have him among workers in the shop.

I remember in our printing department there were always a few good workers who were ready to share their knowledge with other workers, but for fear of losing their jobs, were very careful.

Among these workers was one pressman named Victor. Victor was about 23 years of age. He was full of the devil. Everybody in the shop liked him. During lunch hour, in the factory yard Victor talked to everyone. His humor passed from ear to ear. His Russian songs always ended with a Russian dance—the Kazatskia. The yard was very lively at lunch time when Victor was there. His humorous, stinging remarks toward the boss and manager often made the workers think a little deeper. His blond, bushy hair was always in a wave from the movements of his body made while talking, or working very vigorously at a big press machine. His blue eyes were always sparkling with a warm glow, and one felt warmer by only talking to him.

* * *

FOR me, and for most of the workers at that time, the first day of each month had a specific meaning—pay day. But that morning as I walked to work, a special feeling was aroused within me. I admired the delightful spring breeze. The sky looked so gay in her morning deep blue colors. The sun rays danced so playfully on the clean streets. The young buds in the branches of the trees that were all along the streets, were tense, waiting for the sun to unfold them. The ocean breeze carried itself lightly over the roofs of the houses. It seemed that nature itself celebrated the first day of May.

I could not recollect a similar morning that had such an effect on me. It was as though I was sleeping all the time and suddenly woke up, facing that beautiful world which unfurled for me the most fascinating fantasies of life.

Suddenly I awoke from my morning day dream by the shriek of my factory whistle, and before my eyes stood the big, gray stone building of my factory.

I found myself near my machine. The noise of the motor the roar of the machines, the buzzing of the wheels, the rustling of the papers, the German foreman running around like a poisoned animal hunting for trouble—all this made me forget about spring and nature and turned me into a machine, too,—but a machine that started to think and to feel. . . .

With a fierce hatred toward that factory that out off my dreams forcibly, I lowered my head and worked very energetically as though with my fast working trying to chase away my anger and revolt against the system. I listened to each knock of my machine which by the force of my energy turned out tens, hundreds, thousands and thousands of envelopes, piling up my table like a mountain almost enveloping me in it. Each knock of my machine sharpened my hatred.

Suddenly I heard the frightful uproar of a terrific alarm. Sounds of iron and metals hitting one another mixed with the voices of the workers that were carried from the lower floors. The spontaneous commotion and noise frightened the girls and it took me quite a time to realize what it was all about. Setters and pressmen rushed up to stop all the machines and take us down into a general strike.

Victor, the worker, the singer, the humorist, the dancer, stood on the top of his machine addressing the workers. Victor's voice shouted with dynamite:

"Comrades! Comrades! Enough to bend your spine and work like slaves! Enough to endure the whip that slashes over our heads! The time has come to show our power and solidarity! We—only we—must and can defend our rights to live. Comrades! Let's go from shop to shop, from factroy to factory, from mill to mill to take out comrade workers. Stand erect! Don't falter! March on to victory! To victory!"

The short but fiery speech by our co-worker, Victor, was answered by all our workers.

"We are with you! We are with you!" Within five minutes everybody left the factory to the boss, manager and foreman.

IN the beginning we forced ourselves into the other factories to take off the workers. But as the army of marchers grew larger and larger, it became much easier to call the workers down. Like an echo, it reached all the ends of our big city, Odessa. Our ranks increased by the thousands. Our leaders were in the forefront, shouting and calling down the workers from the factories we were approaching. We walked miles and miles from the upper end of the city to the lower. We made sure that there was not one worker left in a working place. Thus we came to the outskirts of the city called Bagaevka.

Thousands of workers were gathered there. On the lightly-dressed trees speakers were standing high, holding on to the branches, addressing the workers. Hundreds of leaflets were flying in the air and the workers were fighting to get copies for themselves as though they were jewels.

The words uttered by the orators were strong as dynamite, piercing through the hearts and minds of the workers, words that called to struggle, to a determined struggle that would bring victory for the working class. In answer to the orators' calls, the proletariat, with determination in their eyes and closed fists, were to continue the struggle for the final victory to come.

I was bewildered and listened to every speaker, fearful to miss a word. I wanted the day to last forever, but the day was coming to an end. The sun set, it became cooler, but the fiery speeches which flowed us warm and closer together.

Suddenly, from nowhere, shots from a revolver were heard, and Victor fell from a tree. His profrom the mouths of our leaders kept fusely bleeding body was stretched out, relaxed. In his right fist was tightly held the branch which broke off as he fell down. He was dead. A terrible panic embraced the workers, but no one moved,—they remained stoned to the ground. A thunderous curse from the workers was echoed all through the vicinity. Sad and angry faces, with clenched fists raised to the pink-blue sky, raised their voices mixed with anger, shouting "Revenge!"

As our voices grew louder we ddi not notice from the distance the approach of cossacks, gendarmes, soldiers, police on horses and on foot and galloping toward us. Bullets were flying in the air, the unarmed workers running in all directions. The bullets were flying over the heads of the workers. If they missed one, they hit another. The unarmed workers were defending themselves by throwing stones toward the enemy. Screams and shouts were heard for miles and miles. It was an unequal fight. The strength was on the side of the police. The workers were dispersed from the Bagaevka, and those that remained were dead. The ground was saturated with workers' blood.

* * *

I DID not know how long I walked, but eventually I found myself home. My parents, brothers and sisters, with their frightened faces, surrounded me, showering me with questions.

I could not answer a word. It was too impressive, too grotesque. I felt my tears were stifling my throat. I noticed nobody in the house. Before my eyes all the time was Victor's stretched-out body, his wounded heart bleeding, making the ground wet with his blood. His words were ringing louder and louder in my ears. I sat shaking my head and talking to myself. "No, never, never, will he speak again! Never will I see him at his machine any more. Never will I see him dancing in the factory yard! He is dead, he is dead." Then unconsciously, I raised my voice. "No, No! He is alive. Don't you hear his voice louder than ever before? Can't you hear his words calling for struggle and struggle for final victory!"

I found myself in bed on the next day, quite sick. And when the city doctor came to help me, having been called by my parents, I refused his help. His vulgar and rough handling, his ironical and brutal questions, made me see in him not a doctor but as another gendarme.

Two days passed and I felt better and again walked to work. The streets were clean, the sun was bright and factories were operating again.

In the factory yard during the lunch hour everybody talked of Victor. It felt as though we were a big family and the best member of the family died. But his death left us the symbol of a strong unified spirit. We felt, without words, the deep comradeship prevailing among the workers. Every one passing Victor's machine heard Victor's words, ". . . to battle on, to fight against the common enemy." And it seemed Victor's blood cemented the foundation laid by the pioneer fighters in 1903 in Odessa. That was the first-born May Day demonstration that I remember, but not the last one. Victor was followed by tens, hundreds and thousansd of workers like Victor. I cannot remember all the names, but the world and the revolutionary history will never forget them.

I still remember seeing them chained and driven to Siberia. In the sounds of those chains I heard a call to the working class for revolt.

AS ONE AIR-PILOT TO ANOTHER

By a Group of Pilots and Mechanics

Note: This column marks the beginning of a weekly feature dealing with all branches of the aviation industry. It will appear every Saturday. We invite all aircraft workers, pilots, mechanics, or others connected with the aviation industry to write to us.

* * *

THE romantic era of the professional transport pilot has passed. The era of the pilot-entrepreneur is passing. For the pilot has become a commodity.

It all came about with the materialization of his early dreams of the day when aviation would become an industry. And it has left the pilot in a position he did not picture in his early dreams.

He pictured in his early dreams a transport system, winged and speedy, far flung over blue sky airways ingeniously controlled. He pictured wide spread airports, shiny buildings, wonder ships. He pictured passengers and cargoes. He pictured factories, schools, and many people flying. And, somehow, in all these dreams, he pictured himself on top, controlling with the practical hand of experience these mammoth enterprises of the air.

He didn't picture bankers, finance and monopoly, which doesn't give a snap for dreams or pilots, but does for profits. We didn't picture routine flying, routine hours being boosted, wages being cut. He didn't picture unions, wage-fights, unemployment.

In short, he didn't picture himself as a wage earner. And still that is precisely what he has become.

And so the pilot has become a commodity, for that is what the labor power of a wage earner is. A wage earner's ability to work, is a commodity in the labor market like a sack of corn is a commodity in the grain market.

But not only has he become a commodity. He has also become a surplus commodity. He has become, in part, a commodity for which there is no market.

* * *

HERE we must take leave of our analogy between the pilot and the sack of corn. They are both comodities, it is true. And, today, it is also true, they are both surplus commodities. But the pilot is human, and the sack of corn is not. So, when the pilot's price, as a commodity, is pushed down and down until as a surplus, commodity, it gets down to nothing, he is not content to lie on a shelf, innert and rotting, as a sack of corn is, but is rather stirred to action. He is stirred to the action of organizing himself, of banding together with other pilots, of forming a union, of protesting to the N. R. A. labor board, of even threatening to strike. Nor is all this fanciful theory on our part. It is actual, factual history on the pilots' part. Witness the Air Line Pilot's Association. (A. F. of L.), the Aeronautic Federal Workers Union, etc.

It is a beginning. It is a beginning which must be followed through. We who are not airline pilots must support this beginning. But even as the airline pilots could not make this beginning as individuals, but only as an organization, so we cannot support them as individuals, but only as an organization. We pilots who are not airline pilots must also organize.

But further: even as the individual airline pilot is realizing his inability as an individual to effectively resist the pressure which was shinking his living standard in the midst of an expanding industry, and is forced to seek the support of fellow pilots, so will pilots as a group realize their weakness as merely a group of pilots, and will be forced to seek additional support. They will find it only among other workers in the industry who are faced with the same problems of wage reductions and unemployment that the pilots are faced with.

The caste relation of officer to enlisted man, created by the military tradition in aviation, must be broken down between pilot and mechanic.

* * *

AIRLINE pilot and private pilot, employed and unemployed pilot, airline mechanics and private mechanics, employed and unemployed, pilot and mechanic, office man and factory man, must all band together. We must organize and support each other. For wage cuts and unemployment are not respecter of persons. But wage cutters and layoff artists are respecters of organized mass action.

We, a group of pilots and mechanics, beleve this. We have banded togeher to seek ways and means of translating this belief into action. We call on every other individual in the industry who believes with us to do the same. We call upon all to help us translate this belief into action.

Now what we say is, in unity and organization is our strength.

And this means pilots too, shiny and romantic pilots, the superman of tradition, who are rapidly becoming only worried men of reality, whose wages are being cut, whose jobs are becoming scarcer, who are wondering how to pay their rent and even, more and more, where there next meal is coming from.

Come along and join us. We as a group of Pilots and Mechanics issue an invitation. Let's see what we can do to help ourselves.

Fear of Mine Strikes Forces Pay Raise; But Mine Companies Increase the Rents and Price on Lamps

Owes Company for Slave Work; Is Refused Due Wage

Mine in Ohio Is Tricky Death Trap; Imperils Workers

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

POWHATAN POINT, Ohio. — I left Premier, W. Va., the day after Christmas. The reason was that I owed the company for working. I had a balance of $38 and on Nov. 15 pay I jumped out $9; on the second pay in November I jumped out $7 and on Dec. 15 pay I jumped out $4 and the Christmas pay I broke even. The day before Christmas I went to the store and I asked for $5 scrip and the bookkeeper tried to give me one dollar. I had worked $9 out and I only had $4 scrip. He refused to give it and I left Premier.

This is the scheme to get rid of active members from the local union at the Powhatan Mine. The mine is not so safe to haul a man trip in. The haul-way is bad top hanging rock that is cracked one inch and has sagged down one inch and the mine management don't care. Some of these days a piece of stone might fall in the car and then a few men will be killed.

It happened about one month ago as a man trip was coming out and it just passed under one of them hanging rock and the other trip was blocked as the rock fell right after the first trip passed and the last trip had to walk from 12 Left; that is a good three-quarters of a mile. All of this is going on at the Powhatan Mine.

Miners Boo New Wage Scale Set by U.M.W.A. Officials and the Bosses

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

VESTABURG, Pa. — The local union 762 of the United Mine Workers of America met April 7th, to take up the new wage agreement that was sent by the International officials. There were many rank and file present. When President Sam Rhodes began to read the new wage scale, there were many hisses and boos, and finally the rank and file rejected the rotten scale.

And the rank and file members demanded that a committee be elected to go to the district to take some of the rotten clauses out of the agreement.

The Communist Party calls upon the miners to fight for these demands: Abolish the hard safety caps and goggles; $6 a day, 6 hours and 5 days a week, with an increase of wages according to the increase of the price of commodities; against speed-up; equal rights for Negroes, foreign-born or non-citizens; support the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598).

All Birmingham Mines on Strike; 10,000 Out

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

ENSLEY, Ala.—I'm sorry that I ain't got any more money than this to send you but I just can't get the money. The workers ain't got it.

Every coal mine in Birmingham, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., is on strike now and they are raising hell. It's about 10,000 workers gone out on strike, the biggest strike ever been. The workers are sending the scabs to the hospital. I just wanted to point out a word to you about the T.C.I. strike.

So here is $1 I send and I will send more just as soon as I can get it. We are working in a hurry now in this strike.

Lewis, Other Mine Fakers Hail Small Gain As a Huge Victory to Boost Themselves

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

LIBRARY, Pa.—Fear of mine strikes forced pay rise, and hour cut for the day men to $5 a day, but a wage cut for the coal loaders of 72 cents.

This represents important gains for only the day men, and John L. Lewis hails this as a gain for the miners. But Lewis conceals the fact that these gains were made only to further divide the day-men and the coal loaders in case of strike, and on the basis of this wage increase for the day men to $5 a day for seven hours, the coal company's increase house rents, powder and everything in the coal company's stores, and already the coal companies have increased house rents as high as $4 a month.

But, what about the coal loaders' wage scale of 56 cents a ton and seven hours a day? No coal loader can load as much coal in seven hours at 56 cents a ton as he did in eight hours at 52 cents a ton. Instead he received a wage cut of 72 cents a day.

But what about non-payment of dead work? What about the stealing of coal by the coal company from the coal loaders from 100 to 350 pounds on each car, for so-called dirty coal? What about the rase on powder, rents and everything in the coal company store? Under this April new agreement of $5 a day for the day men and 72 cents wage cut for the coal loader, this is what John L. Lewis and the coal operators conceal, and hail this as a financial gain for Lewis and Co., but not for the coal loaders.

This is what Lewis and Co. calls a remarkable demonstration of the efficiency of collective bargaining in the Western Penna. coal industry, and believes that tremendous good will follow with this magnificent betrayal of the starving coal loaders in Western Penna. But the starving coal loaders here see through J. L. Lewis and Co.'s magnificent betrayal and is talking of strikes—not for 65 cents a ton, but for 70 cents a ton to meet the wage increase of day men and the higher rise in prices for rent, powder and food and that they would not be kept back by Lewis and his trusted lieutenants; their fines and the anti-strike clause.

And to show how the coal company is carrying out the agreement here, and what happens to any miner and member of the United Mine Workers of America if he tries in the mine or in his local union meeting to force the company to carry out their agreement, or if he is only talking about it, they get laid off or discharged for dirty coal, or for other excuses of the coal company. In that way, no union miner dares to say anything against his conditions in the mine to the mine foreman or at his local union meetings. If he does, he gets discharged for dirty coal next day.

Only through mass militant action, rank and file leadership, can we win better wages and working conditions for the miners—not by Lewis' policy of class collaboration, and remember, what you get from the coal companies without struggle is not worth having, and on this point Lewis protects the coal operators through his no-strike clause and fines.

Our shortcoming is that we have not as yet exposed J. L. Lewis' new agreement and his magnificent betrayal of the coal loaders.

Fake Strike Called by UMWA To Balk Action by Miners

SHENANDOAH, Pa.—A suspension of four collieries has been called by district president, Martin Brennan of the United Mine Workers of America. There is a system of mechanical mining in operation on a company rate of wages which is $6.25 per day, the miners claim they can make from $9 to $10 or more per day if this work was put on contract. The miners raised the grievance and the conciliation board which is composed of three operators and three miners' representatives agreed to a contract rate to be paid, but no sooner had they agreed, than the coal company refused to abide by the ruling and still insisted on paying the company rate. This decision for a contract rate was handed down Dec. 22. At that time the big demand for coal was the cry of the operators. Now the coal company is stocked up with coal and the union officials called the suspension of work for those four collieries, and the giant St. Nicholas central breaker is still working along with other mines that are not affected by the suspension. If this strike or so-called suspension had been called in the month of January and closed all mines down along with the central breaker, the miners would be granted a victory in short order.

But we understand the officials are carrying water on both shoulders. They know the coal company is in the wrong so they are calling this strike of the four colliery locals to make it look good on their part, but why didn't those officials help us in the 1932 strike? Instead they helped the coal companies to send in state troopers to stop us from picketing and helped blacklist some of the most militant union men.

Now those same officials see the anger of some of the mine workers and another thing, election year is coming around again so, to win the grace of the mine workers again they are trying to lean towards those that they betrayed time and again.

It looks to many of us that there should be a reorganization of a real union under rank and file leadership, who will have the right of referendum vote, not the ruling of a few whether they are right or wrong, who in the long run hamper the fight for real demands of the mine workers. Not only a rank and file union is our object, but to affiliate with the Trade Union Unity League where the real leaders are, and not the rotten racketeering organization as the A. F. of L. is today.

Alaskans Demand Action To Fight Huge Price Rise

Wages Sink in Mines; Prices 300% Higher Than in U. S.

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

FAIRBANKS, Alaska. — Alaskans are subject to the same cuts as those in the United States, although living expenses are about 300 per cent higher here than in Seattle, Wash.

Even our delegate in Congress did not state the facts accurately, or rather his comparisons are misleading. In his remarks in the Congressional Record, 73rd Congress, second session, printed January 12, 1934, he compared the prices of the necessities of life in Seattle with Ketchikan and Anchorage, Alaska. The cost of living in Ketchikan was averaged at 75 per cent higher than in Seattle, and the cost in Anchorage was 185.76 per cent higher than in Seattle. No mention was made of the cost in Fairbanks or any interior city. Prices are approximately 100 per cent higher in Fairbanks than in Anchorage.

Take one small item, the "staff of life," a loaf of bread. In Anchorages it is 10c, while in Fairbanks it is 25, or 250% higher. A haircut is still $1 in Fairbanks, the Golden Heart of Alaska.

The U. S. Government-operated Alaska Railroad freight-rates are too high. The rate from Seattle to Fairbanks is $90 per tons. I know one man who paid $42.45 for 950 lbs. The men working on the track receive only $75 per month and board, so I guess they are not responsible. The General Manager, I am told, receives a salary of $14,000 per year.

A large mining company here six years ago employed labor at $7 per day when gold was $16 an ounce. Now, with gold around $35, they pay laborers $5.75 per day and board.

The CWA employs men to shovel snow around that Nature always took care of before. They are not given enough work to keep them alive.

We need a good organizer here. We are past the talking stage. We demand action.

N.M.U. Leads Strike in Gallup, Gaining Cut In Charge for Lamps

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

GALLUP, N. Mex.—The Allison Mine three miles west of Gallup came on strike April 2, under the leadership of the National Miners' Union. After two days strike they gained a cut in the charge for lamps, which was $1.75 per month before the strike. After the strike was cut to $1.

This should prove to Rank and File miners that only under the N. M. U. can we gain any of our demands. So miners you should look to the N. M. U. and not the N. R. A. and let's get one big N. M. U.—then we can reach out for our demands in a body. With the unemployed at our side, not against us, we can fight a winning battle. Forward for a United Front with the N. M. U. in the front.

PARTY LIFE

Burocracy and Opportunism Isolate Party from Workers

A Persistent Struggle Against Sectarianism Needed in Trade Union and Mass Work

SOME experiences in a branch of the International Labor Defense in Cleveland illustrate well how important is the task laid down in the Open Letter, that "It is necessary to carry on a persistent struggle against sectarianism which expresses itself in all Party and trade union work, which continues to be one of the chief obstacles to the establishment of permanent and live contacts with the workers."

The death of one of the members of a branch of the I.L.D., because of insufficient relief, became the issue around which a new branch was built in the name of the comrade who died.

The new branch from the beginning was never made to feel the responsibility of solving its problems. The hall was paid for by the district representative. At the first meeting she promsed printed invitations for the workers to join the branch, to be made by the district office. When a social was planned she promised mimeographed leaflets and signs. It is, therefore, not surprising that when the executive committee of the branch met, the members expected the district to continue to furnish them with whatever material they wanted.

At the fourth meeting of the branch there was a misunderstanding in regard to the rent. No one knew the price of the rent except the district representative. She said the rent was paid although she did not have a receipt with her, and she refused to discuss the question with any of the comrades, telling the janitor, "We will meet here whether you like it or not," and ordering the members to take one of the rooms in the building. At the next executive meeting the members reported that they had mad suggestions to Comrade B. on this question but she refused to discuss it. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction among the members of the committee (mainly non-Party members) with the entire situation. The general opinion was that it was the most uncomfortable meeting they had ever had and they would not go through another one like that. They decided to send a committee to the district office to get definite information upon the rent situation. It is also significant that at this particular meeting Comrade B. happened to be ill and the members thought they would not be able to have a meeting since they said the "big boss" was not present.

Burocracy Almost Demoralizes Organization

This burocracy almost demoralized the branch. Two of the oldest members stopped coming to meetings. The branch organizer explained her dissatisfaction by saying, "Comrade B. likes to dictate but not to be dictated to," and said she would like to resign as she was an organizer in name only.

In addition to such burocracy there were some serious political errors—definite opportunist tendencies.

The tickets printed for the affair to be held by the branch had a new name on them. The new members of the executive explained that two of them together with Comrade B. had agreed to this on the word of one of the new members that our comrade in whose name the branch was organized had a bad name in the territory and the workers would not buy tickets with that name. Even the branch organizer was not consulted on this question Since there had been a struggle around the P—— case which involved also the church in which she had been a member (where the preacher had insisted that the charities were not responsible for her death but she died from overeating on Christmas Day) the name of the branch was of special political importance to prove to the workers that we were organized precisely to stop future cases of death because of discrimination in relief to Negro workers. To change the name meant to give in to the slanders of the enemy and would prove us to be insincere in the entire struggle around the case.

Not Sensitive to Issues

But on this question Comrade B. showed she was not sensitive to the issues of the workers and had no faith in their ability to struggle. She did not believe that the only way we can build the branch is to immediately take up other issues concerning the workers and develop struggle around them. It is her opinion that the workers must first be prepared for struggle by being asked to distribute leaflets and being urged to attend our city wide mass meetings, etc. At the last meeting of the branch one of our comrades proposed that a protest meeting be organized on the case of the three boys sentenced to die in Mississippi on March 16. The entire branch was in favor of this with the exception of the representative from the district. She believed that since we were planning a social for March 5 this would be enough to keep us busy, and "if we must have a mass meeting it should be after March 5." She therefore attempted to sidetrack the question by proposing that the executive committee decide whether or not to hold the meetings; but the branch members unanimously voted this down and instead voted to hold the meeting and the executive committee is to make the arrangements for the meeting.

Also in connection with the building of the branch on the basis of developing struggles around neighborhood issues, it is necessary that we have in the leadership of the branch the most militant workers who will fearlessly be in the forefront of the struggles. However, at the present time the elements being pushed into the forefront are petty bourgois elements who although they are sincerely in the branch do not feel the necessity of struggle as do other members in the branch who are proletarians. These petty bourgeois elements are more capable technically—knowing how to conduct a meeting, being versed in Robert's Rules of Order. However, it is not these elements who will be in the forefront of any struggle. For this reason it is much more urgent that we train raw proletarian elements in the organizational work rather than put the branch in the leadership of elements who will tend to turn the branch into a social organization.

There are great possibilities for building this branch into a mass organization since it was created in the course of struggle and is now meeting in a center where other organizations meet with whom we have never had contact, also next door to the church where we conducted the struggle. However, to succeed, the problems must be thoroughly discussed by the Party members in the branch who must organize a fraction and agree upon the policy to be pursued in the branch. Until now there have been many disagreements on the floor of branch meetings between the representative of the district and the other Party members in the branch. These burocratic methods and opportunist actions mut be fought against and eliminated, and this can only be done by the building of a collective leadership in the branch under the guidance of an organized Party fraction.

The dictatership of the proletariat is a fight, fierce and ruthless, of the new class against an enemy of preponderant strength, against the bourgeoisie, whose determination to resist has been increased tenfold by its overthrew.—Lenin.

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

GREETINGS TO ALL OUR WORKING CLASS SISTERS

To the United Councils of Working Class Women, and to all those who have actively supported their

struggles, we extend the heartiest May Day greetings.

The U.C.W.C.W. was organized in 1927, having now 51 Councils with a membership of about 4,000. A membership drive instituted last October netted 700 new members. About 1,400 new members were enrolled since last year's annual conference.

The victories of the Councils in bringing down or holding down rents, and cost of groceries, have been reported here from time to time. Prices on baked goods were brought down in Brownsville and the Bronx, and in both these territories and in Williamsburg, active campaigns are now being conducted to lower other grocery prices, particularly those of dairy products.

In other cities (in all concentration points) there are other Women's Councils, not affiliated with the U.C.W.C.W. In Los Angeles there are seven; in Cleveland, eight; in Detroit, twenty; in Boston, seven or eight; in Chicago, about eight. In the State of Connecticut there are at least six. Most of these have been organized since last May Day. One of the Los Angeles Councils sent to the U.C.W.C.W. a report which was written in Yiddish. It is being translated and we shall report on this later.

The new Domestic Workers' Union in N. Y. C. also came into being since last May Day, having been organized about seven months ago.

There is also a women's auxiliary of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, from whom we have not yet heard. To all these, as well as to all working-class women's organizations, we extend May Day greetings and an invitation to write about their work. We pledge support in the matter of publicity, and will do that we can to make next year a bigger and better year in the development of work among all women's groups, and allied groups—youth and children's movements. We must work fast, not only for the immediate betterment of living conditions, but to deepen class-consciousness among our women and awaken them to the menace of an impending imperialist war.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1804 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 38 takes 3⅞ yards 39 inch fabric and ¼ yard 5½ inch lace. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Conducted by Mary Morrow, Children's editor, The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

WE ARE MARCHING TODAY!

Listen, Comrade—
You in the steel mills of Pittsburgh,
In the cotton fields of Alabama,
In New York sweatshops,
On under the sun of Imperial Valley—
You Chinese coolie,
Scotch miner, Danish seaman,
Singapore stevedore, Canadian lumberjack,
Wherever your back is bent, your arms ache,
And you can hardly lift your feet—
Listen, Comrade, we are marching today.
With our fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters WE ARE MARCHING TODAY.
Listen—
Velvet-eyed black children,
Look up from your cotton picking—
Sad-faced little Mexicans
In Colorado's beet fields,
Unbend your tired backs—
Yellow-haired "poor white trash,"
Stop a minute from stacking that sorghum—
In city streets, bootblacks and newsies,
DO YOU KNOW WE ARE MARCHING TODAY?
And you, unemployed worker,
On the dole, in the breadlines of the world,
In a flop house, or half dead on a park bench.
You who have heard nothing but—
Sorry—
No help wanted—
Factory closing—
No help wanted—
Layoff
No help wanted—
COME JOIN US — WE ARE MARCHING TODAY!
And you in Nazi dungeons,
In Kilby Prison,
In jails of California,
In Polish concentration camps,
In the Penitentiary of Walla Walla—
We salute you—
Thaelmann, Herndon, Mooney, Malatesta, the Rueggs,
The Scottsboro martyrs,
And thousands of others unknown,
But dear to us—
FOR YOU, WE ARE MARCHING TODAY!
We have heard

Of that first May Day
In Chicago in 1886
America's gift to the workers of the world.
Brave heroes of that strike day,
IN YOUR STEPS, WE ARE MARCHING TODAY!
To you, workers of the Soviet Union,
Bridge Builders into the future,
Marching past Lenin's tomb
Million-throated mass singing
The International on the Red Square—
We who are going to free ourselves are also marching today.
With our fathers and mothers
Brothers and sisters
WE ARE MARCHING TODAY!
Comrades—
Genossen—
Tovarischi—
Let the brown shirts rage
And the black shirts squirm—
There are millions of us.
What can stop the red tide?
Come join us, comrades!
THE INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY IS MARCHING TODAY!

—W. S.

MAY DAY IS OUR DAY

May First was first of all a worker's holiday all over the world. All militant workers' organizations celebrated it. But the bosses began to plan ways of taking the workers' attention away from this holiday.

So Hoover, whom you all remember, declared that May 1st should be celebrated as Child Health Day. On this day the government TALKS about Child Health. The other days they don't even talk about it. But we know they don't DO anything about it. They need the money for battleships. Let us tell the bosses on their fake Child Health Day that we don't want one child health day in the year, but 365, and 366 in Leap Year!

On May 1st, let us demonstrate for a workers' government in the United States. And then every day will be a real Child Health Day, just as it is in the Soviet Union, where the workers rule.

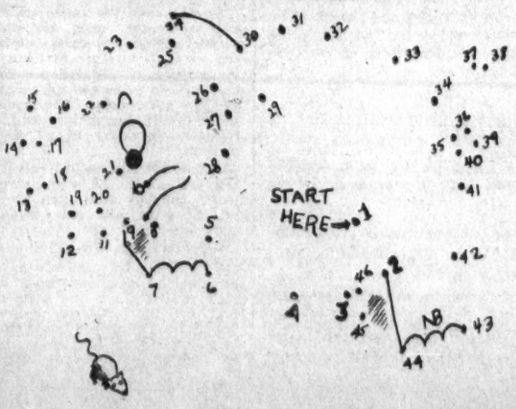
We don't want smooth talk. We want food, clothes, and decent homes. And we're out to get them! That's why we march on May Day.

PUZZLE CORNER

Start with the dot and go from square to square in any direction. Do not skip any squares. Then see the reason why the patch on Mr. Boss' pants bothers him so.

Join the Daily Worker Puzzle Club by solving and sending in one of the puzzles.

With your pencil draw lines from dot to dot, and see how frightening a little mouse can be.



Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Springs of Aidipsos

D. P., New York City—The springs of Aidipsos located near Euboea, Greece, are beneficial in cases of arthritis (rheumatism of the joints). We would advise you to write to your sister to take the baths recommended to her by her physician.

Crab Lice

S. G., Brooklyn.—We have answered this query several times. For your benefit we'll say again that shaving of the hair is not sufficient. You must also take a hot bath and after that rub into the affected parts a generous quantity of Blue Ointment, which you can get without a prescription from any drug store. You must repeat this three nights in succession and be sure to discard all underwear or bed clothes which might have become contaminated with the lice.

* * *

Smallpox Cases

T. P., Boston, Mass.—There were 30,000 cases of smallpox in the United States in 1932, and about 46,000 in 1931. Most of these cases developed in states where vaccination against smallpox is **not** compulsory. During these years, there were no cases of smallpox in several European countries where vaccination is compulsory. Only India exceeds the United States in the number of smallpox cases.

A Felon Can Practice Medicine

Dr. G., Toledo, Ohio.—Yes, it is true that a physician who has once been convicted of a felony may still practice in New York State. Governor Lehman recently signed a bill which paved the way for the Board of Regents to restore the license of a physician who has been convicted of a felony in connection with his profession, providing he has been pardoned by the Governor or the President. The bill sponsored by Senator Berg, of the Bronx, has been before the legislature for three years. Formerly the license to practice medicine could not be restored if the conviction "has been for misconduct in his professional capacity." We do not know whether this applies to any felony committed by a physician in Ohio. We presume that a felony committed by a physician practicing in New York might be overlooked—for a consideration. Better consult your attorney.

* * *

Eyebrow and Eyelash Dyes

R. V., Salt Lake City. — Several cases of serious injury to the eye including total blindness, have been reported as a result of the vogue of dying eyebrows and eyelashes. In New York City, there is a law against the sale of dyes that contain aniline derivatives, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluylenediamine and the various mineral salts.

Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1934.

May Day---The Day of the Working Class

ON May Day we drop our tools and march in the streets.

May Day is our day, the great day of the international working class, the day when the workers of the world send their voices to their class brothers all over the world in mighty pledges of proletarian solidarity.

May Day the working class has broken the chains of its slavery on more than one-sixth of the world's surface, in the two fortresses of the world revolution, the Soviet Union and Soviet China.

In the tomorrow that approaches swiftly we will break the chains of capitalist wage slavery all over the earth.

Today the ruling class masters in every country crack the whips of hunger.

Today Roosevelt cracks the whip of Wall Street through the N.R.A. slave codes, through the strike-breaking traps of the N.R.A. Labor Boards, through the police clubs and machine guns of Ambridge, Pennsylvania, Paterson, Gallup, etc.

Today the capitalist crisis tightens its bony fingers around the throats of the propertyless masses who must come before the capitalist class that owns and controls the factories, the mines, the mills.

But, on May Day, the working class giant that turns the wheels and belts of the factories raises its mighty fist in the face of the capitalist plunderers who get fat on the flesh and blood of all who toil.

Into the faces of the Fascist beasts, we fling our challenge! No torture you can invent can stop the march of the revolution that will smash you to pieces!

To the Roosevelt generals who plan imperialist war, we give our answer: If you place guns in our hands, we will turn them not upon our class brothers of Japan, Soviet China or the Soviet Union, or of any country. We will turn them upon you, the Wall Street war makers, in civil war for the smashing of the Wall Street dictatorship and the setting up of a Workers' and Farmers' Government of the U. S., a Soviet America!

To the lynchers we say that we will destroy the foul jim-crow oppression, and break the chains that bind the Negro people.

To our comrades in Cuba, in the Philippines, in Haiti, who feel the iron hand of Wall Street imperialism, we clasp hands in common struggle against our common Wall Street enemy!

Today, we march in the streets of the world, sending to the very heavens the great battle cry of our revolutionary leaders, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin: **Workers of the World, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain!**

Fling high the banner of international solidarity! Long live the advancing proletarian revolution! Forward to the smashing of the capitalist dictatorship! Forward toward Soviet Power, to the building of Socialism!

Women and War

THIS July 28, just 20 years from the day the first troops of the World War marched to the attack with flowers in their rifle barrels, women from all parts of the world will gather in an International Congress in Paris.

It will be a Women's Congress Against War and Fascism.

Twenty years ago the women, like the men, were not prepared when the imperialist rulers hurled their sons and husbands against each other. They were not organized; they did not know what to do.

Eleven million soldiers died; 32 million were wounded. And behind the lines, countless thousands of children and babies were taken to their graves, pitiful, swollen-bellied skeletons, victims of hunger and disease. Women tasted unspeakable misery and death.

Working women, professional women, all women of good-will are determined that they will not be taken unawares this time.

Fascism, the grinning, blood-stained watch-dog and butcher of decaying capitalism, is raging already in some countries; in all capitalist countries it is preparing feverishly for the assault.

Fascism means misery, and fascism means war.

And fascism aims first of all against the land where women and children enjoy liberation, independence, security, and opportunity such as women have never enjoyed in all history before—the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland, the land where the workers and toilers, men and women, black, white, and yellow, have together thrown off all exploitation and oppression forever.

* * *

IT is against the twin menaces of fascism and war that women from all corners of the world will unite to work out a program of effective struggle, in Paris, July 28 to 30.

Among these women from many lands, there must be a strong representation of American women, women from the industries, women from the shops, the mines, the neighborhoods, the farms, the schools, the professions.

They must come from all corners of the United States, and bring back to their sisters a program of real, effective struggle against the looming, murderous menaces of fascism and war.

Women of America, and especially you proletarian women, elect your delegates, organize and raise the funds to send them across! It is a question of life and death for you and those you love.

Get in touch with the Women's Initiative Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, 112 E. 19th St., New York City.

Against War and Fascism! For bread, work, socialism!

For peace!

Join the Party of Your Class!

THE Communist Party is the Party of the working class, the revolutionary class in modern capitalist society that alone can lead the whole oppressed and toiling population out of the yoke of capitalist exploitation and oppression.

Every worker who wants to fight against hunger, against wage cuts, against the whole mountain of Wall Street robbery, who wants to strike a blow to end the system that keeps him and his family in the grip of starvation belongs in the Communist Party.

The Communist Party has been in the front ranks of every struggle of the workers, of the oppressed Negro masses, the ruined farmers, and lower middle classes against the drive of the Wall Street monopolies for fatter profits at the expense of the rest of the population.

The Communist Party alone fights for real unemployment insurance for the great army of jobless workers, insurance to be paid for by the Wall Street employers and the Wall Street Roosevelt government.

The Communist Party fights for higher wages, for shorter hours, for real fighting trade unions in the hands of the rank and file workers.

The Communist Party alone fought the N.R.A. slave codes from the very beginning, when the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders were singing hymns of praise to this big Wall Street trap to get more profit out of the workers.

The Communist Party leads the masses along the road of Bolshevism, the road that the workers and peasants took to set up a Workers' and Farmers' Government, in the Soviet Union, a road that will end forever the rule of the bankers, the employers, the landlords, the mortgage holders, the investors, the capitalist State power.

The Communist Party declares that the crisis can be ended and work provided for every worker in the country, by sweeping these capitalist rulers out of power, and setting up a proletarian dictatorship, which will give the workers the greatest democracy, but will be a stern dictatorship against the capitalists and their hangers-on. The Communist Party leads the working class to Socialism.

The Communist Party appeals to every worker to join its ranks, the ranks of the Party of your class!

May 1st in Fascist Germany

THIS May Day, 1934, the surging roar of the workers and farmers of the world rings around the world: **"Free Ernst Thaelmann, beloved leader of the German working class."**

Ernst Thaelmann is lying in a Nazi hell hole, heavily chained, permitted to see no one but the Nazi murderers. He has been more than once brutally beaten by the Nazi degenerates with steel rods and blackjacks. The very life of the son of the toiling masses of Germany is in grave danger. Ernst Thaelmann is in prison, his life momentarily threatened, because the Hitler fascist dictatorship of the Krupps, of German Big Business ,of the bankers, fears the strength of the illegal Communist Party of Germany and its heroic leader, Ernst Thaelmann.

On May First the Nazi mad dogs with Hitler at their head, are trying to pervert the international workers holiday, May First, into a nationalist demonstration. They have called fascist, nationalist, demonstrations to glorify Hitler, to glorify the Nazi rule of finance capital. The workers are forbidden, on pain of death, to demonstrate or observe their own workers international holiday this May Day.

Hitler calls these anti-working class, nationalist celebrations on this May Day under the slogan of enforcing the enslaving National Labor Law, which goes into effect May First. This law places in the hands of the employers in each factory, absolute and dictatorial power over the wages and working conditions of the workers. The fascist terror bands of Hitler's government, agents of the employers, utilize this May Day to cut wages and to prepare imperialist war. The National Labor Law takes away from the German worker any remnant or vestige of a voice as to under what conditions he shall work and enslaves him to the boss. The trade unions were long ago outlawed by Hitler.

But the workers of Germany and of the world will not allow the Hitler government of the Krupps, of the bankers and employers, to carry through unopposed this enslavement of the German workers.

In Germany itself the illegal Communist Party is steadily growing, and is preparing the workers for the overthrow of the fascist, Hitler government, and the setting up of a Workers' Soviet Government of Germany. The heroic German Communist Party, through its Central Committee, has called upon the German workers to demonstrate this May Day, to turn, wherever possible, the farcical Hitler May Day "demonstrations," into real workers' demonstrations against Hitler, against fascism, against war, against the enslaving "National Labor Law" of Hitler.

Every May Day demonstration throughout the world cries forth the demand—Free Ernst Thaelmann! Down with Hitler! Down with Fascism and Imperialist War!

The millions of workers and farmers throughout the world freed Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff. Now we demand immediate freedom for Thaelmann, the longshoreman, Thaelmann, the leader of the German workers!

A Word to First-Time Readers

TO the readers of this issue:—In this special 24-page edition of the Daily Worker you will find presented not only the historical significance of May Day, the great anniversary of militant labor, born in the struggle for the eight-hour day, but a clear, concise presentation of the program of the Communist Party of which the Daily Worker is the central organ.

Reading this special issue you will find the Communist analysis of the present economic crisis which has brought hunger and want to millions and their families, and you will find our program for solving this crisis.

You will want to continue reading this fighting paper of the working class. You will find the Daily Worker on newsstands in your city. If it is not available there make enquiries at the headquarters of the Communist Party, Trade Union Unity League, or the revolutionary trade unions. Or, write direct to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Wages Immensely Increased in Chinese Soviet Area

Austrian C. P. Grows Rapidly; S. P. Men Join

RepublicanGuardsCome Over in Groups; Jeer Dollfuss

VIENNA, (By Mail).—The working class population of Austria is seething with hatred of the Dollfuss regime which finds expression in open actions and demonstrations against the fascist government and in rapidly growing recruiting to the Austrian Communist Party.

A report has been received from Klagenfurt by the C. C. of the C. P. A.: "We can scarcely cope with the press of organization and consultations, and with dealing with the many applications for membership. . . ."

From Gruz: "Rapid strides are being made. Both in the town and the suburbs Republican Guards are coming over to us. All the cells have new members. Here we are on the road to a mass Party.

In Muerzzuschlag a group of Republican Guards have come over to the C. P.

In Uttendorf (Salzburg) a social democratic group and a number of non-Party workers have joined the C. P. A.

In Graz over 100 workers visited the graves of the victims who fell in the February uprising.

At Villach, whilst a patriotic demonstration was being addressed by Dollfuss, Communists distributed a leaflet and thousands of handbills. Whilst the patriotic procession was being formed, shouts of "Red Front" were suddenly heard. The wireless broadcast of the demonstration was interrupted by a workman, who broke the contact. When Dollfuss commenced his speech, many workers standing near him shouted: "Shame! Down with Dollfuss!" At noon a group of Communists sang the "International" in one of the most crowded streets, before the eyes of Federal army soldiers.

At Ezensee a demonstration was organized in the main square, and the "International" sung. Before the police appeared, the demonstrators had vanished. The workers were enthusiastic at the successful demonstration.

At Landshron (Carnithia) the unemployed demonstrated for immediate and more frequent aid from the Winter Relief. The Mayor undertook to get this demand granted.

British Communist Leader Must Face Trial for 'Sedition'

Harry Pollitt Is Held for Jury for Speech at Hunger March

LONDON.—Harry Pollitt, leader of the Communist Party of Great Britain, has been committed at Pontypridd police court to take his trial at the Glamorgan assizes at Swansea (in June some time) on charges of uttering seditious speeches at Trealow and Ferndale in February last at the time of the National Hunger March.

Pollitt, in his defense, submitted that there was no case to go to trial, declaring:

"I plead not guilty and reserve my defense. I am aware that I could give and call evidence, but am satisfied that politics, not the law, is the deciding factor and that those who are prepared to accept evidence of the kind given in this case are quite incapable of giving impartial consideration to the evidence called in support of a Communist.

"I don't propose, therefore, to take any further part in these farcical proceedings falsely called justice, for when any Communist walks up through the door of a South Wales police court, justice flies out of the window."

Pollitt also characterized the case as a "frame-up" and submitted the police witnesses to shorthand tests in which they failed.

THE STRUGGLE—OPEN OR SHUT! By Burck

New Wagner Bill Is Gun At Worker's Ribs

(Continued from Page 1)

the Dill Bill, has already formulated its compulsory arbitration program in the railroad field. Here, according to Federal Coordinator of Transportation Eastman, if the National Adjustment Board created by the bill, disagrees, **"they must call in a neutral member appointed by the mediation board to decide the case,"** neutral, of course, means an employer-minded person like Dr. Leo Wolman who is opposed to the use of the strike.

Company Unions Flourish

As in the case of Section 7-A what was announced as sugar turned out to be gravel. When the Blue Eagle was hatched the N. R. A. was bally-hooed as a new charter for labor. It resulted in a 69 per cent increase in company unions, the greatest gain in the history of the country. The Wagner Bill, the spearhead of the drive to abort last month's budding automobile strike, was billed, especially by the liberal chorus, as the legislative fiery dragon that would consume the company unions with one snort.

It revealed itself, as charged from the beginning by the Communst Party and the Trade Union Unity League, as a strikebreaker and protector of company unionism.

The true nature of the Wagner bill was unfolded during the hearings by both militant labor spokesmen and frank reactionary employers. Bill Dunne, the representative of the T.U.U.L., brilliantly analyzed the bill in his opening remarks before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. "It is true that the Wagner Bill has a certain emergency character, but its main provisions are inherent in clause 7A of the National Recovery Act of which it is an extension. As such, the Wagner bill, under the guise of stimulating and increasing the so-called bargaining power of labor organizations, actually diminishes the power of workers to obtain better wages and working conditions by putting still more obstacles in the way of effective use of the strike weapon—that is, the ability of labor organizations to stop production for profit by refusal to work until their demands have been acceded to," Dunne declared.

George Powers, representing a united front steel delegation from the American Federation of Labor and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union at the Sparrows Point, Maryland, plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, told the committee: "The Wagner Bill would only strengthen company unionism."

Blue Eagle Machine Guns

Pat Cush, President of the S. W. M. I. U., informed the committee that his union had decreased from 20,000 to 12,000 because "everywhere we went to organize, the N.R.A. put a machine gun muzzle in our face." He declared that under the N.R.A. code "for the first time" the hard-won right of steel workers to make their own terms "has been handed over bag and baggage to the Iron and Steel Institute (the steel magnates' chief propaganda organ N. R. A. code authority and trade association.)"

"Your organization will not be affected by the Wagner Bill," Chairman Walsh told a company union spokesman who had just testified that his organization elects company foremen to represent the workers. This followed a vehement assertion by Wagner that "I have no objection to the company union if it is the free choice of workers," though he knows very well that a company union and a free choice of workers are mutually exclusive.

The next day Wagner repeated his promise to employers to redraft the measure to suit them better. He explained to George Edmonds, President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce: "I have always, whenever I spoke against company unions, said I meant company-dominated company unions. I don't know why people insist on misquoting me. Whenever I've mentioned the subject I have emphasized employer-dominated company unions. I have no objections to company unions if they are the free choice of the workers."

In addition to clothing company unions with legality, the committee indicated that it will write into the Wagner Bill specific prohibitions "coercion" by labor unions or workers under this clause virtually any union activity may be suppressed as "coercion."

In brief, the Wagner bill, as it finally emerges, will very probably be stripped of all provisions which make even promises to labor. The assurance that it will open the door wide to company unions is in line with the Roosevelt auto settlement, which even officials now admit lets in company unions.

All this was made quite clear by the brigade of steel corporation spokesmen, the backbone of American capitalism, the most powerful unit of which United States Steel also controls the giant General Motors Corporation. Flushed by the temporary victory in the auto sell out, these corporate beings prefer to treat their wage slaves as people who are to be shot down when they become so bold as to strike for a living wage. In fact, the steel barons don't want any union, even a company union, if they can help it. And they don't want any more demagogy poured over works—they think the danger point is past, that it is unnecessary to instill illusions into workers.

But Roosevelt, who believes he knows what is best for people like Myron Taylor, N. R. A. Industrial advisor and President of the U. S. Steel Corporation, is bent upon making them understand that their interests can be served just as well or better by compulsory arbitration backed by government troops.

It must be remembered that Roosevelt has monumental confidence in his ability to fool the workers. In announcing his refusal to budget from his proposal to suffering railroad workers that they accept the 10 per cent basic wage cut another six months he declared that this basic cut didn't cause the terrible suffering in the industry. It was the enforced furloughs, the demotions, and part-time.

In other words, it's not the heat, it's the humidity.

Nazi Labor Law Hitler's May Day Gift to Bosses

Law Which Enslaves Workers to Employers Is Fascist Flowering of Class Collaboration Ideas of Social Democracy

BERLIN.—Adolf Hitler's May Day present to the Nazi bosses is a National Labor Law which reads like the regulations for a convict colony. With sour cynism, the fascists are putting this new law into effect on May Day, which is made into a national holiday in which the workers are supposed to celebrate hand in hand with their employers. Those who do not, go to the concentration camps.

This law opens with the following provision:

"In the shop the employers as leaders of the shop, and the workers and employees as followers, work all together to further the purposes of the shop, and for the common welfare of the people and the government. The leader (boss) of the shop decides for the followers (workers) in all shop matters."

All shop committees (even though they are Nazi), all wage agreements, and all arbitration provisions surviving until now are thus completely wiped out.

Boss Decides Everything

It would not be possible to make the principles of the new labor law much clearer. It is the same old shop, but the employer and the workers must all be one happy family, with the boss the leader, and the workers the followers. Whatever the boss says goes.

The boss decides on hours, conditions, wages, hiring and firing. The workers is allowed only one privilege: to obey.

"Shop councils" are provided by the new law, but they are not even the old-style Nazi shop councils, which turned out to be incapable of holding the workers in line.

Boss Appoints "Workers Representatives"

In accordance with fascist practice, it is the boss who chooses, in March of each year, which of his workers will form the "shop council" which is supposed to represent the workers. This council does present itself to the workers for approval, but if the workers vote it down, then one of the state-appointed fascist "Labor Trustees" gets jurisdiction, and decides who shall be appointed.

Boss Decides Wages

This "shop council" cannot even call its own meetings. It can only meet when the employer calls it.

The wage provisions of the new law are equally significant of what fascism means. No collective agreements regulating wages in each industry. Each employer is to decide what wages he wants to pay, and how.

Fines for Disobedience

The next provision is the scheme obedience from the worker, and the of fines. The law demands implicit employer has the right to levy fines whenever he chooses for any infraction of his orders.

There is another provision, a typical fascist "sop" ot the workers: The "courts of honor." These courts, which are set up in each district, consist of a judge, an employer, and a "representative of labor," who must, however, be a Nazi. These courts have the right to settle disputes which arise between workers and employers. Their composition makes clear what kind of decisions they will reach.

This law of complete enslavement for workers clearly shows the result of the long-standing policy of the Socail-Democracy; it is the logical development of the line which the German Socialist leadership laid down for its trade unions.

The central idea of the law, the "collaboration of leader (employer) and followers (workers) to further the purposes of the shop" is already contained in the Socialist idea of "economic democracy." When the Social-Democratic leaders called on the workers to "safeguard the interests of the firm," they were paving the way for Hitler and his law to force the workers to "safeguard the interests of the firm." This fascist flowering of Social-Democratic slogans is one of the clearest proofs of the correctness of the Communist term Social-Fascist, applied to the Socialist leaders.

But while Hitler can command, he cannot compel Germany's millions of workers to obey. The active resistance to the law has risen high already, before it is put into effect.

At a meeting called by the Nazi shop council in the big Siemens machine works, one of the biggest plants in Germany, the workers loudly demanded an open discussion of the labor law from the floor. The leaders were unable to control the meeting and hurriedly adjourned it.

And this is only one example of the stormy response of the German workers to the new law.

Unparalleled Gains Shown In Report to 2nd Congress

Toilers Win Conditions Never Before Known In All of China

JUIKIN, Soviet China (By Mail).—Gigantic strides in the economic and democratic liberation of the nearly 100,000,000 workers and farmers of the Chinese Soviet regions are recorded in the report of Mao Tse-tung, on behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Soviet Republic at the Second National Soviet Congress.

The Chinese Soviet regions now embrace one quarter of the area of China proper, and of this region the greater part has now a stabilized Soviet Government. Surrounded on all sides by territory in the hands of the enemy, fighting on all its borders, Soviet China has made itself a gigantic island in which the workers and toilers enjoy a freedom and security unknown in all Chinese history.

Within this region, 90 per cent of all workers are organized in powerful trade unions, and in some districts as many as 98 per cent. The eight-hour law is universal, with shorted hours for younger workers, and dangerous trades, and a comprehensive system of social insurance.

This contrasts strikingly with the condition of workers in Kuomintang China, where the imperialists, capitalists, and landlords rule. Here the workers' toil is endless, sometimes as much as 18 hours a day. The workers are practically the slaves of the employers, and have no legal means of protecting their interests. Recently, the real wages of workers in capitalist China have been cut nearly 50 per cent, through direct cuts and the increase in the cost of living. To strike is a criminal act. Sixty per cent of industrial workers in Kuomintang China are unemployed.

Soviet Wage Agreements Are Guaranteed

In Soviet China, wages and conditions of work are guaranteed through collective agreements, and the Soviets have a network of inspectors assigned to see that the employers live up to the agreement. All employment is made through the Soviets, which are democratically elected by all the workers and poor peasants, of both sexes, while all employers of labor and other exploiters are disfranchised.

Where unemployment remains, the workers receive real relief, administered through a Social Insurance Bureau which is set up in all the Soviet towns.

Through their unions and the active help of the Soviets, all classes of workers in Soviet China have won great increases in wages since the enactment of the Soviet Labor Act.

Great Wage Increases

The following comparison of prerevolutionary and present wages shows the immense gains which the workers have made:

Metal workers, before the revolution, $5, now $18; textile workers, $2, raised to $35; tobacco workers, $3.50, raised to $36; dye workers, $2, raised to $20; oil workers, $9 to $18; printers, $5 to $36; fruit workers, $2 to $32; boatmen, per trip, Tingchow to Shanghan, formerly $14, now $46.

The enthusiasm which the Soviet regime has inspired in the workers can be gathered from the fact that, for instance, out of 70,580 trade union members in 12 counties, 19,960, or 28 per cent, have volunteered for the Red Army which is defending the Soviet regime against the Kuomintang attacks, and aiding the workers and peasants of the surrounding regions to overthrow their ruling class nad join the Soviets.

Jobless Show Open Resistance To Nazi Forced Labor Order

BREMEN, Germany, April 24.—Indicative of the growing rebellion among the millions of jobless, against the Hitler Fascist dictatorship, not one of the 18,000 Bremen jobless stepped forward in answer to the Nazi call for "volunteers" to go to the Agricultural Labor Camps.

These Labor Camps are one of the ways that the Fascist dictatorship is trying to "solve" the unemployment problem. The jobless are herded into the camps to work without pay.

The Mayor complains publicly that the jobless are showing the greatest stubborness in resistance to the Fascist decrees for the jobless.

S.P. Trade Union Policy Permits Big Dividends

STOCKHOLM, April 24.—At the general meeting of the Boliden Mining Co. (gold, copper, and other valuable minerals), it was decided to distribute the usurious dividends of 15 percent, equivalent to a clear profit of 12,000,000 crowns, to the shareholders.

That such gigantic profits are possible is due solely to the constant reductions of wages and worsening of working conditions. The Social-Democratic and Brandlerist trade union leaders have given their consent to all these worsening of wages and working conditions, using as a pretext the "difficult situation of the industries," and have thus contributed their part to enabling these high dividends to be paid.